The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6246. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Desperate Encounter with Escaped Convicts in Nevada.

Three of the Convicts and Three of the Pursuers Killed.

Timid "Gentiles" Removing Their Families from Utah.

Explosion of One and a Half Tons of Gunpowder near Newburg.

Existence of Yellow Fever at Jackson, Miss., Denied.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Encounter with the Nevada Escaped Convicts—Two Convicts and Three of the Sheriff's Party Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—On Sunday morning Sheriff Higginbotham and party, of Mono County, California, engaged five of the escaped prisoners from Carson, Nevada, in Lond Valley. The Sheriff's party opened fire on the convicts, who returned it with deadly effect. R. J. MORRISON, WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s agent at Benton, one of the Sheriff's party, and one Indian were killed outright. Another man was shot through the hand, and the Sheriff's party lost seven horses, four of which were killed and three captured by the convicts. Only three of the convicts were seen to leave the field. It is thought the other two were killed, although their bodies could not be found. The Sheriff and party immediately started in pursuit of the three who escaped, two of whom are on horseback, and the others on foot. The pony express rider, who was supposed to be with those convicts, was not seen. The Governor has offered from time to time $600 reward for the capture of each of the convicts.

THE MORMONS.

"Gentiles" Removing Their Families from Salt Lake—Another Fatal Shooting Affray.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 26.—A number of "Gentiles" have sent away their families in anticipation of serious difficulties between the Mormons and the United States authorities, growing out of the supposed action of the Grand Jury against BRIGHAM YOUNG and other church dignitaries. Although it is generally believed that the indictments will be found on the gravest charges against those men, any overt act on the part of the Mormons is not considered as all probable by well-informed persons. A dispute occurred this morning at East Cañon in regard to the Gentile Bend mine, which resulted in JAMES WALSH shooting and instantly killing a man named SULLIVAN.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

One and a Half Tons of Gunpowder Ignited in Moore's Mill near Newburg—One Man Killed—The Building and Machinery Destroyed over Acres of Ground—The Shock Felt Twenty Miles Away.

NEWBURG, Sept. 26.—At 9 o'clock this morning the "Iron Stone" and the "Wheel Mill" at the Sand Dock-works, about four miles west of the city were blown up, and one man, named AUGUSTUS SCHULTZ, lost his life. In the press-house—where the powder was pressed into cakes—there was about a ton and a quarter of the finest and most powerful kind of powder made in their establishment, known as "lightning powder." The explosion was attended with fearful force, and the site of the building—which was a substantial stone structure—looked as if it had been scooped out with an immense shovel, while the foundation-stones, timbers, machinery, &c., were scattered about over a surface of several acres. All the buildings in the vicinity were injured, the roofs crushed in, window-sashes torn out and walls broken. The "round-house" and the "office" of the establishment, the latter several hundred feet away, bore marks of the explosion. The body of Mr. SCHULTZ was found about 100 feet distant from where the "press-house" had been located. One arm was torn completely from the body, and the other hung only by a few shreds of the flesh. Every vestige of clothing had been torn from him, except part of a stocking on one of the feet. The body was bruised, blackened, torn and mutilated almost beyond all recognition and all semblance of humanity. He was about thirty-two years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children. He had been employed in those works for about two years, was a German by birth, and had been three years in this country.

Situated 150 or 200 feet distant from the press-house was the "wheel-mill," so called from two immense iron wheels, weighing seven tons each, used in the process of powder-making. This building contained 150 pounds of powder, and this exploded a moment after the blowing up of the press-house, the second explosion having in some unknown way been caused by the first. The heavy stone wall which formed the north side of the building was thrown down, the roof was blown into fragments and scattered about, and the machinery was damaged. The man employed in this building, Mr. JOHN NEILSON, had a very narrow escape from instant death. He was engaged in wheeling a barrow load of powder toward the wheel-mill, and was within thirty feet of it when the press-house was blown up. He dropped his barrow on the instant, and tried to shelter himself from the flying fragments, when his own place of work was thrown into the air. Fortunately for him, the force of the explosion was in a direction opposite to him, and he escaped without injury, and his barrow-load of powder was not ignited. In former explosions of the wheel-mill the principal damage done has been the tearing off of the roof only, as not a very large amount of powder is kept in this building; but on this occasion the 150 pounds was enough to tear down the entire building.

At the time of the accident, Mr. WILLIAM HAVELER was on the opposite side of the road from the scene of the explosion, near a building containing twenty-five kegs of powder. The door of the building was open, and there was danger that some of the flying missiles might ignite and cause still another explosion. But, fortunately for Mr. HAVELER, the stones did not come that way, and his life was preserved. The moment he heard the report from the press-house he ran behind a tree in order to shelter himself from the flying fragments. The employés in the concern do not have to think a great while to know what is going on in the event of an explosion, and to use all the means in their power to protect themselves from its effects. The buildings of the establishment comprise barrel-mill, three wheel-mills, press-mill, corning works, glazing-mill and packing-house. About twenty men are employed about the establishment.

At 11 o'clock this morning Justice W. J. MACDONALD, Acting Coroner, arrived on the ground with a jury, and commenced the holding of an inquest over the remains of Mr. SCHULTZ. After the jury had viewed the remains, and heard the testimony in the case, which was mainly to the above effect, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Of course nothing is known regarding the cause of the explosion. Perhaps the deceased himself did not know how it occurred. One of the workmen remarked this morning: "May be he saw a light, and may be he did not have that much fortune."

The report of the explosion this morning was distinctly heard for many miles. In this city and on the opposite side of the river buildings were shaken, doors opened, &c., by the atmospheric disturbance. An immense cloud of smoke rose from the scene of the disaster and was seen from a great distance. Mr. RAMSDELL, the superintendent of the establishment, was on Liberty-street in this city, and he thought it was a heavy blast somewhere in the neighborhood. He had visited the press-house just before he left the works, and found Mr. SCHULTZ in a very cheerful mood. The Superintendent told him if he had only a little work to do to be sure and do it then. One man who was looking at the building when the accident occurred says that the entire structure was lifted bodily twenty or thirty feet into the air, and then came the explosion, scattering the fragments in all directions. The loss resulting from the explosion is estimated at from six to eight thousand dollars. No part of the works was insured. Reports from up the river as the distance of twenty miles show that the shock was distinctly felt. At Poughkeepsie, nearly every house in the city was jarred. Windows and crockery rattled, doors were jarred, &c. On Main-street, many supposed an earthquake was in progress. Across the river from Poughkeepsie, in Highland, Ulster County, the shock was also felt with about the same effect as at Poughkeepsie. At Hyde Park, several miles further north, the explosion was also heard, and the concussion was quite perceptible.

YELLOW FEVER.

Existence of the Disease in Jackson, Miss., Denied—Deaths in Charleston.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 26.—The existence of yellow fever here is denied by the medical faculty. There are positively but sixteen cases of illness from all causes in the city today. Seven persons have died during the past few days; four on Saturday, two on Sunday and one yesterday. About twelve persons have been affected with a severe type of malarious fever during the past ten days, but nurses and physicians deny the existence of yellow fever.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 26.—There were five deaths from yellow fever during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings at Baltimore—Makin's and Martial Law in South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The National Commercial Convention assembled at 10½ A. M., Hon. R. M. BISHOP presiding. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. FULLER, of the Baptist Church. A motion to admit on the floor persons invited by members was rejected. The roll of the States was called, and the names of members to compose the General Committee, as provided for in the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, yesterday handed in. Reports from the Committee of the Cincinnati Convention on postponed subjects was called for. Mr. KENNARD, of Louisiana, submitted a report relative to the removal of obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi River, which was referred to the Committee on Interior Navigation. Mr. JAMES, of Tennessee, submitted a report relative to the removal of obstructions in the Tennessee River, accompanied by a resolution requesting Congress to make an appropriation for such purpose under the control of the Secretary of War. Referred. The rules were suspended, and a resolution adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of one from each State to fix the place for holding the next Convention, and the ratio of representation. Hon. HENRY G. DAVIS, United States Senator from West Virginia, appeared and took a seat as a delegate.

Resolutions being in order, the States were called, and a number were sent up and, under the rules, appropriately referred. These resolutions embrace almost every subject, such as the removal of the duties on sugar and coffee, and the tolls on the Louisville Canal; requesting Congress to establish bonded warehouses for storing tobacco and whisky in Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and other cities; reducing the ocean rate; relative to the immigration of skilled and unskilled labor; relative to reciprocal trade with Brazil and other South American States; relative to general amnesty; asking Congress for various appropriations for river and harbor improvements; approving the policy of the Government concerning free homesteads and the sale of the public lands on credit, &c. Among the resolutions was the following, offered by Mr. ARMIN, of South Carolina:

Whereas, The Southern States in general and the State of South Carolina especially, have and do suffer great wrong at the hands of lawless banditti, misnamed Ku-Klux, and in every other respect, by the constant rumors of the operations of Ku-Klux action and its consequences; and

Whereas, The State of South Carolina has ample laws to protect all citizens and to bring offenders thereof to justice; and

Whereas, His Excellency the President of the United States is, will, or may be advised to proclaim, in certain counties of the State of South Carolina, martial law; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Commercial Convention now in session in the city of Baltimore, that the President of this Convention must appoint a Committee of Three to wait upon the President of the United States, in the name of this National Commercial Convention, a memorial to the effect, not to proclaim martial law in the State of South Carolina, unless the responsible citizens thereof refuse to use their influence for right and order, and bring every person chargeable as acting with the Ku-Klux Klan to justice.

Resolved, That the same Committee shall prepare and submit to a public and address to the people of South Carolina in the name of the National Commercial Convention, and request them to do their utmost duty in arresting every person who is proven by a preponderance of evidence having committed deeds in violation of what are known as the Ku-Klux laws, in that such outlaws may be brought in the Courts and dealt with according to the laws of the State and the United States.

On motion of Mr. STEDMAN, of Tennessee, the resolutions were laid on the table. At 12½ the Convention took a recess for thirty minutes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention the presentation of resolutions was continued, among which were the following: Making Jersey City a port of entry; protecting and fostering the mineral and mining interests; the regulation of the sale of petroleum by Congress; working the coal mines, and the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of miners and laborers; relative to railroad freights in the South; relative to Post-offices, and providing against the duplication of names thereof. A resolution was also offered by Mr. MORRIS, of Iowa, indorsing and approving the action of the Southern Commercial Convention held at Louisville in October, 1869, and that at Cincinnati, 1870, relative to the water line communication between the Mississippi River and the seaboard, comprising: First, a connection through the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, between the Upper Mississippi and Lake Michigan; second, connection of the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio River with the Atlantic seaboard, through the Rivers Ohio, Kanawha and James, and the James River and Kanawha Canal; and third, the removal of obstructions to an easy and cheap outlet from the Mississippi to the Gulf, and urging on Congress the speedy completion of the same, all of which was referred. The President then announced a special committee of one from each State represented, to whom all resolutions regarding other matters than those embraced in the order of business will be referred. The Secretary read the list and names of the members of the nine regular committees handed in this morning. JOHN H. WISE, of San Francisco, was admitted as a delegate from California. The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow. During the session today an invitation was received from the President of the Cincinnati Exposition to visit that Fair.

Secretary of the State of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—Judge SHIPMAN has, with the concurrence of Judge WOODRUFF, given an opinion with regard to the southern boundaries of Connecticut, that the State extends to a straight line from Fisher's Island to Lyon's Point, including all the islands contiguous to the Connecticut shore within her limits. In view of this decision Connecticut has jurisdiction over all, or nearly all the islands of the Sound west of Fisher's Island and east of Lyon's Point, and also all those between Fisher's Island and the Connecticut shore, together with those east of Fisher's Island and contiguous to the same shore. This opinion shows that New-York, except in one instance, has never made any claim to the contrary, and that the claim was founded upon a construction of the descriptive clause of the Charter of CHARLES II. to Connecticut, a construction which was promptly repelled by Connecticut and abandoned by New-York.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The President's Movements—New-York As it Appears in the Census—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The President writes that he will return about the 3d or 5th of October. On the 16th he will leave for Boston accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, to participate in the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Post-office, and from thence to the international celebration of the opening of the European and North American Railway, where they will meet the Governor-General of Canada and the principal officers of the Government of the Dominion.

NEW-YORK IN THE CENSUS.

Some very curious statistical facts are evolved from the thorough analytical investigation to which the census returns are being subjected. For instance, the total population of the State of New-York, as has already been stated, is 4,362,786, while the total number of those in all the States who were born in New-York is 4,061,843; of this number 2,907,776 still reside in the State; 221,809 being in Michigan, 183,494 are in Illinois, 108,867 are in Wisconsin, 74,730 are in New-Jersey, 67,376 in Pennsylvania, and the others scattered throughout all the States and Territories, the smallest number in any one being 415 in the Territory of New-Mexico. Considering the large immigration into the State, particularly from foreign countries, this is a curious and interesting showing.

MARRIAGE OF A JOURNALIST.

JUSTIN E. COLBURN, attached to the staff of the TIMES Bureau, in this City, was married today to Miss MARY E. JUNOR, a Washington lady. The party left at noon on a tour to Montreal, Boston and other places.

THE SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

The social evil has broken out in a new spot in this city. It is rumored today that in consequence of the part taken by the President of the Woman's Club in the public meetings and other proceedings of the Club, her husband has separated from her. The latest developments indicate that the movement is likely to suffer from indiscretion, and that it is falling into disrepute.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city today are Hon. JOHN HILL and Hon. AMOS CLARK, of New-Jersey, and Senator ROBERTSON, of South Carolina. Secretary DELANO returned this morning, and Secretary BOUTWELL went to Cincinnati to-night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

STEALING SEALS FROM THEATRES.

GEORGE H. CHASE, a messenger at the Post-office Department, and FRANK MCGRAW, a watchman at the State Department, have been arrested on a charge of robbing the latter Department of a number of gold and silver treasury seals. The accused, on being taken to Police Head-quarters, finding the detectives were in possession of proofs of their guilt, confessed to the larceny of seven seals which they had melted and sold, and earnestly begged they might be leniently dealt with, as it was their first offense of the kind. Acting under the direction of the prisoners, the detectives recovered a number of gold and silver nuggets into which the seals had been melted, and which they were assured were what remained of the seven seals which they confessed to have stolen from trunks in the Department of State several weeks ago. The Department claims that ten seals were stolen, as that number are missing. One of the seals was attached to a Turkish treaty, one to a German convention, and the others to different treaties between the United States and foreign countries. It is said the principal party in the robbery was CHASE, the Post-office messenger, who was a friend of MCGRAW, and who stole the seals with the connivance and permission of the latter. The seals, most of which were of gold, were inclosed in circular boxes, some of gold and others of silver, about an inch high, and from three to five inches in diameter. Their money value is, of course, not so much of a consideration as the embarrassment under which the Government must necessarily labor to replace them on the important documents from which they were stolen. The value of the melted silver recovered is $75, while that of the gold is several hundred dollars. It is roughly estimated that the money value of the stolen seals is between $400 and $600.

THE JOINT WAR CLAIMS.

The Commissioners under the Treaty of Washington, with the agents and counselors on both sides, had an informal meeting at the Department of State today. They will not transact any business until they secure rooms elsewhere, which they will do in a few days.

THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The following appointments in the New-York Custom-house were confirmed at the Treasury today: John W. Hidadale, clerk; William Stevens and J. B. Preadee, inspectors; John Leland, Sigman M. Burliner, Alexander Murray, Hiram H. Horton and W. H. Riley, openers and packers in Appraiser's office.

TAX ON STEAM VESSELS.

In reply to a question submitted to the Department, whether an American-built ship, which is sent to England to receive her engines and boilers is liable to pay a duty or tax upon her return to this country, the Secretary of the Treasury decides that a vessel designed for steam propulsion is constructed with reference to that use, and cannot be said to be "built," within the meaning of the law until she is supplied with such motive power. From the outset the Government has maintained the broad principle that an American-built ship must register to built in this country, and that, in addition thereto, this vessel, on her clearing hence, would need to have a certificate of registry, based upon her builder's certificate, which would recite her equipment and her carrying capacity. The insertion of her engines and boilers would essentially change the certificate of registry and diminish her capacity and compel the surrender of that obtaining, as no certificate of an American builder as to the nature and extent of the alterations could be produced as required by law, she could not be authenticated as an American vessel. No question of duty in our ports on her constituent parts could therefore arise. She would be regarded in her completed state, and, qualifying her by the change effected in her marine papers as an American vessel.

JAPAN.

Progress of Civilization Among the Nobility.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The following fact is related as an instance of progressive ideas among the Japanese:

"Several years ago, in the Parliament of Japan, Mr. MORI, the Minister of that country in Washington, formerly opposed the Samurai, or privileged class, and thereby incurring their swords as an hereditary distinction. For this he became very unpopular and was advised to retire from political life for a time until the effects of his attack should cease. Not long since one of the two-sworded nobility, who had placed himself in fierce antagonism to Mr. MORI in the Parliament, made the tour of the United States, and on arriving in Washington recently called on that gentleman in a friendly spirit and spoke to him of the gratification which the trip afforded and the pleasure he derived on witnessing the wonderful progress and prosperity of this country under republican institutions. As an earnest expression of the change effected in his mind by personal observation, and of his kindly feeling for Mr. MORI, he asked Mr. MORI to accept his sword, which had been an heirloom in the noble's family for centuries. Mr. MORI at first refused, but was pressed to its acceptance, and has presented it to the War Department, where it has been deposited in the museum. Mr. MORI is very popular in Washington, and is a good English scholar, having been educated in Great Britain."

THE PEOPLE'S FIGHT.

A Quiet Day in the City—No New Developments.

The Committee of Seventy Quietly Prosecuting its Labors—Stupid Jobs of Tammany Democrats—A Committee of One Hundred and Forty Appointed to Watch the Committee of Seventy.

Notwithstanding that on the surface of the municipal affairs of the City of New-York there is apparently an external appearance of quiet, it must not be thought that there is a cessation of activity on the part of the friends of municipal reform, and it is confidently asserted, and there is every reason to credit the assertion, that the work of the Committee of Seventy has never before been prosecuted with the vigor with which it is now so quietly being performed; and there are movements on foot which are liable at any day or hour to reveal gratifying results.

Last night an assemblage of Tammany politicians of the lower ranks, living in the Thirteenth Ward, appointed a Committee of One Hundred and Forty to watch the movements of the People's Committee of Seventy. The character of the one hundred and forty individuals can be judged by reading the names below. Whether this stupendous joke of Ex-Marshal TOOKER'S is carried out in all seriousness by his *confreres* of the Thirteenth Ward, or whether it is only an absurd attempt to throw ridicule upon the gentlemen composing the Committee of Seventy yet remains to be seen.

Another meeting of a political character was held last night, composed of the respectable colored men of the Fifth Assembly District, at which the most scathing resolutions were passed denouncing the Ring and the Tammany Society, and announcing the determination of the colored voters of the district to stand as a body with the people in their fight against the corruption in the municipality.

The Germans of the Twentieth Ward also held a very enthusiastic gathering, and measures were taken to perfect a permanent organization, with a view of insuring the election to office of men of integrity and honor only, irrespective of party considerations. A cold, damp atmosphere pervaded the precincts of the Court-house during office hours yesterday, and a seeming general inactivity prevailed at the City Hall. Innumerable wild stories were circulated during the day with astonishing rapidity, and were as rapidly contradicted. The report circulated by an afternoon journal, and reiterated by a contemporary, that the arrest plasterer, Mr. ANDREW JACKSON GARVEY, had fled to Europe is contradicted by a note from the alleged fugitive himself. The laborers employed on the Croton Aqueduct pipes, it is understood, will be paid on Thursday, several of the larger banks having come forward to the aid of the Controller. It is also rumored that Deputy Controller GREEN has arranged to pay the teachers in the public schools their arrears today, but no credence is attached to the report, and late yesterday afternoon Ex-Deputy Controller STORRS was not cognizant of any such arrangements having been perfected. Nothing of especial interest occurred in the Controller's office yesterday beyond what is stated above, though there is every cause to believe that Deputy Controller GREEN is prosecuting his work of reform with the greatest assiduity.

Tammany's One Hundred and Forty Against the People's Seventy.

Following out Ex-Marshal TOOKER'S suggestion, made at the Tammany General Committee meeting of Monday night, a special meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Tammany Association was held last evening, in the Walton House, on Pearl-street, at which the following resolution was offered by D. F. MCINTYRE, and adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That the following-named gentlemen, citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee of One Hundred and Forty to watch and ascertain the object of the Seventy self-appointed committee, of which WM. F. HAVEMEYER is Chairman, and to insist upon a thorough investigation and report by said Committee.

JAMES R. PUDDY was nominated Chairman, and with him as members Messrs. Patrick Burke, Patrick O'Connor, Dennis Nevins, Peter McAlear, Joseph H. Tooker, Thomas Brady, Patrick Campbell, John Fitzpatrick, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Michael Moloney, and 129 others, chiefly rum-sellers and ruffians. On motion of Mr. MCINTYRE, the resolution was referred to the directors of the Association, who should organize the Committee and appoint subcommittees therefrom for action. Dr. MADISON was then introduced as the speaker of the evening. His exordium was a violent assault upon the Committee of Seventy, which he styled "a would-be vigilance committee, full of the desire to subvert the Municipal Government, the heads of which it would gladly hang." In the course of his remarks, which consisted mainly of diatribes against the reform movement and all connected therewith, he said: "This Committee of Seventy has been organized and is conducted illegally, and I tell you, gentlemen, that these men have never had the disposition to expose the malfeasance in office that didn't exist. Now, we want and demand a thorough investigation of the charges made by their abettors against our honored rulers." It is needless to say that his speech was vociferously applauded.

Tammany Hall Denounced by the Colored Men.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fifth Assembly District (colored) Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 89 Sullivan-street, Mr. WALTER J. P. TAYLOR in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By a series of fortuitous circumstances the power of that corrupt body, Tammany Hall, has been broken, and the gigantic frauds exposed by which they have manipulated the County and State elections, whereby an honest expression of popular will as the ballot-box has been nullified, and a blow stricken at the fundamental principles of republicanism, which declare that the governed shall have the voice in making the laws that govern; and

Whereas, We see in the fends that exist in the ranks of the Republicans of this City and County, and which are now spreading throughout the State, cause for grave apprehensions less we lose this opportunity to regain the Republican supremacy lost in 1869; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Fifth Assembly District Colored Union Republican Association, in common with all other good staunch Republicans, will seize the present opportunity to overthrow Tammany Hall and its adherents, and elect good men to fill their places, who will administer law faithfully and fearlessly.

Resolved, That while we deplore the existing troubles in the ranks of the Republican Party of this City and County, we do decidedly recommend to the two wings to agree upon some plan by which the existing breach can be healed, and all differences adjusted to the satisfaction of all. We, as Republicans, espousing the cause of neither, do pledge ourselves to abide the decision of the State Convention, which meets Sept. 27, and we will cheerfully acquiesce therein.

Resolved, That in the Administration of Gen. GRANT we have a striking contrast to the Democratic administration of this State, and especially of this City and County, for while under the latter Administration the rate of taxation has been raised, the canal debt augmented, and the credit of this City so nearly ruined that its securities are almost unsalable, under the Administration of Gen. GRANT the revenues have been faithfully collected, the taxes steadily reduced, the national debt paid off to the extent of nearly $200,000,000, the expenses of the Government curtailed, and a financial system established by which the bonds of the United States are so placed that the credit of the nation ranks among the highest in the world.

Resolved, That we indorse the administration of Gen. GRANT, and do nominate him as our candidate for 1872.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

The Committee of Seventy Indorsed by the Germans.

The Germans of the Twentieth Ward have formed an independent citizens' organization to take action in the pending crisis, and to insure the election to office of men of honor and integrity, who will guard against fraud and corruption in the future. Resolutions have been passed declaring that the organization is independent of existing parties, and that they fully indorse the resolutions and action of the Cooper Institute citizens' meeting. They further declare that they expect that the Committee of Seventy will not confine its action to the investigation of the frauds and corruption in the City Government, but that some action will also be taken by that Committee to insure the nomination and election of candidates who can be trusted by the people, and whose character is a guarantee against any future misgovernment.

The Payment of City Laborers.

Arrangements are in progress at the Controller's office to pay off the laborers employed by the Croton Aqueduct Board. A number of the largest banks in the City have agreed to advance the money, and take an assignment of the claims against the City by the laborers as security for the investment. Mr. A. S. CADY, the Clerk of Arrears in the Controller's Office, was yesterday busily occupied making out the rolls and estimates, and stated that on Thursday at noon he would be ready to pay a portion of the men, to whom is owed pay for work from the 20th of August to the 26th of September, in the hall of the County Court-house.

THE TURF.

Opening Day at Narragansett Park—Fourth Annual Fair.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26.—The fourth annual Fair of the Narragansett Park Association commenced today with two races.

FIRST RACE.

Purse $2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $1,200 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third horse; seven started; *Clipper* driver.

FIRST HEAT.—*Castle Boy* led to the quarter stake in 50, *Lucille* at the half in 1:18, and won the heat in 2:31¼; *Jerry Drew* second, *Stepperand* third, *Ossilla Boy* fourth, *Camors* fifth, and *Joe* and *Ed Eaton* distanced.

SECOND HEAT.—*Lucille* was first all the way, and made the quarter in 39, the half in 1:18, and home by a length in 2:33, *Camors* second, *Drew* third, *Stepperand* fourth, *Castle Boy* fifth.

THIRD HEAT.—*Castle Boy* made the quarter in 40, *Jerry Drew* the half in 1:21½ and the heat in 2:34½, *Camors* second, *Stepperand* third, *Castle Boy* fourth, and *Lucille* fifth.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Lucille* made the quarter in 39, the half in 1:18, and the heat in 2:31¾, winning the race; *Camors* second, *Stepperand* third, *Drew* fourth, and *Castle Boy* fifth.

SUMMARY.

Chas. S. Green, of Utica, N. Y., br. m. Lucille	1	1	5	1	
Pat Maguire, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., b. h. Jerry Drew	2	3	1	4	
G. W. Wray, of Providence, R. I., s. g. Camors	3	2	3	3	
F. S. Twitchell, of Framingham, Mass., g. g. Stepperand	4	4	2	2	
M. Sodens, of New-York, b. g. Castle Boy	5	5	4	5	
Dan Mace, of New-York, b. g. Joe	dis.				
J. Splaine, of Easton, N. Y., b. g. Ed Eaton	dis.				

Time—2:31¼, 2:33, 2:34½, 2:31¾.

SECOND RACE.

Purse $2,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $2,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $500 to third horse. Three horses started; *Thomas Jefferson* drawn.

FIRST HEAT.—*Myron Perry* took the lead and kept it until the quarter in 36, and the half in 1:12, closely pressed by *Draco Prince*, who forced *Perry* off his feet on the homestretch, and won by a trifle in 2:23, *John J. Bradley* third.

SECOND HEAT.—*Perry* was first to the quarter in 36, and the half in 1:13½. There was a close race between *Perry* and *Draco* during the last half-mile, the former coming in first in 2:23½, but was displaced for skipping; *Bradley* third.

THIRD HEAT.—*Draco Prince* took the lead at the quarter in 37, kept it to the half in 1:15, and to the three-quarter, where *Perry* took the lead with *Bradley* third. On the homestretch *Bradley* walked up and, went to the front, winning the heat in 2:26½; *Draco* second, *Perry* third.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Draco Prince* was first at the quarter in 37, and the half in 1:14½, *Perry* pressing hotly to the homestretch, where he took the lead, winning the heat in 2:31, *Draco* second, and *Bradley* third.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Draco* and *Perry* were neck and neck at the quarter in 39. The former broke badly and *Bradley* took second. *Bradley* pressed *Perry* severely on the homestretch, but broke, and the latter won by a neck in 2:26½; *Draco* third.

SIXTH HEAT.—*Draco* led at the quarter in 38, and broke badly on the second quarter. *Perry* went ahead to the half in 1:15 and won the heat in 2:31; *Bradley* second and *Draco* third.

SUMMARY.

W. M. Humphrey, of New-York, b. s. Myron Perry	2	2	1	1	1	1
J. J. Bowen, of Boston, blk. s. Draco Prince	1	1	2	3	3	3
John Murphy, of New-York, b. g. John J. Bradley	3	3	3	2	2	2

Time—2:23, 2:26½, 2:31, 2:26½, 2:31.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure, which was Monday night on Lake Erie, after spreading over the Middle and Eastern States, with clouds and light rain, is now probably confined to Maine and Canada, and the pressure is rising in the Middle States. The highest pressure extends from the Upper Lakes over the Mississippi Valley and westward, but the barometer has fallen rapidly in Utah, and risen on the Pacific coast. The pressure continues low on the Gulf, with cloud and rain in Florida, and which apparently has extended westward to the Texas coast. Northwesterly winds now prevail east of the Rocky Mountains, except on the South Atlantic, and from Ontario to Maine. Clear weather is reported from Georgia and Tennessee westward, and cloudy weather from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. The temperature has fallen throughout the Mississippi Valley and North Kentucky and Virginia.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise from the Middle States to the South-west and North-west, and to a less extent in New-England. Clearing weather on the Lakes, partially cloudy and clear weather, with falling temperature and fresh north-west winds, except in Florida, where southerly winds, with cloud and rain, will probably continue as part of a more serious disturbance in the adjacent Gulf.

Murderous Assault.

At about 7 o'clock last night JACOB MEINSER, residing at No. 17 Spring-street, entered the shooting gallery kept by HUGO DONNOR, at Jones' Wood, and there met his wife, who is at present living away from him. MEINSER had some conversation with the woman, and endeavored to persuade her to return. Upon her refusal he suddenly drew a pocket-knife and plunged it into her right side. She uttered a scream and fell to the ground senseless. The assassin on the same instant springing into the gutter darkness. He was at once pursued by Roundsman DIXON and a crowd of citizens, but escaped. Subsequently, however, he was arrested. The woman is seriously, perhaps fatally, wounded.

The Susquehanna Valley Home—Report of the Investigating Committee—Mr. Van Epps' Modes of Discipline Denounced.

The Committee of citizens of Binghamton who have been investigating the charges of cruelty made against Mr. VAN EPPS, Superintendent of the Susquehanna Valley Home, in that city, have made up their report, and an unsatisfactory synopsis of it is given in the *Republican*. From that it appears that they censure Mrs. HAWLEY'S administration of affairs at the Home, and censure the Managers for leaving her without more help during the epidemic sickness among the children. They censure the Managers for allowing the furnaces to remain out of order for the length of time they did; disapprove of leaving forty or fifty children alone in the dormitories at night without some adult person there to look after them; give the opinion that the children are insufficiently supplied with palatable food; condemn the location of the bath-room in a cold, damp cellar, and the use of the shower-bath as a means of punishment; and especially condemn in strong terms the fastening of a block of wood by a chain and ring to a boy's neck. The Committee did not consider it in their province to make recommendations, their duty being merely to ascertain facts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Rev. W. M. PUNSHON arrived at Quebec Monday, in the *Hesperian*.

The salvage decreed on the steamer *Juniata* and cargo is $17,805.

The Davidson Fountain at Cincinnati will be dedicated on Friday, Oct. 6.

President GRANT and family arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, last evening.

The reduced rates of postage to Germany provided for in the recent Convention, go into effect Oct. 1.

The interchange of postal money orders between this country and Great Britain begins Oct. 2.

The principal block in Laddsville, Alameda County, California, was burned yesterday. Loss $20,000.

The eighteenth annual Fair of the Milwaukee Agricultural Society was formally opened yesterday.

Lill's brewery, at Philadelphia, fell yesterday, killing JOSEPH KALM and seriously injuring four other men.

The President has appointed HENRY C. BRINKWITH to be Postmaster at Hartford, Conn., vice the present incumbent suspended.

The Supervisors of San Francisco have ordered an investigation into the circumstances of the great fire there on Saturday.

"BIGGY" RILEY was shot fatally by JOHN JORDAN, in a drunken row in San Francisco, last night. JORDAN has been arrested.

At Rockford, yesterday, the Forest Citys of Rockford, beat the White Stockings of Chicago, by a score of 17 to 2.

On account of the storm, yesterday, the Hunterdon County Fair, New-Jersey, will be continued on Friday, the 29th.

The New-Hampshire State Fair opened at Dover yesterday. Gen. MATT. HEAD, President of the Association, delivered the opening address.

The following is the General Term calendar for Wednesday, Sept. 27, as Rochester: Nos. 112, 214, 224, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 109, 188, 191, 200, 215.

G. BAUNAZ, a Sclavonian coffee-stand-keeper in San Francisco, committed suicide, yesterday, by blowing his abdomen away with a horse-pistol.

The buildings on the Minneapolis, Minn., Fair grounds were totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, entailing a heavy loss on stockholders.

EUGENE SULLIVAN, convicted of the murder of EDWARD TOMILL, at Evansville, Ind., was yesterday refused a new trial, and goes to Jeffersonville Prison for seventeen years.

On Friday evening last, Gen. D. K. BOSWELL, of Minnie, Ind., fell from the steamer *R. J. Locke* into the Missouri River, and was drowned.

The Western New-York Fair at Rochester was inaugurated Monday under the most flattering auspices. The entries are between 4,000 and 5,000.

A man named HUGHES, employed on a construction-train on the Knox and Lincoln Railroad, fell under the cars, yesterday, and was killed.

The Treasury Department received yesterday $20 of "conscience money" from New-York, the writer of the letter merely saying, "Due Uncle Sam."

A conductor named BLOUNT, on the Great Western Railroad, was crushed to death between two cars while engaged in coupling them, at Ontario, Canada, Monday night.

CHARLES K. PERKINS, of Limerick, Me., and WM. A. FRYE, of Dracut, Mass., were buried in a well which they were digging in Dracut yesterday, and both were killed.

A boiler in HARDEMAN'S mill, twenty miles north of Montgomery, Ala., exploded Monday afternoon. Of the eight persons employed in the mill, five were killed and one fatally injured.

JOHN COATES, a highly respected citizen of Baltimore, died at the age of seventy-two. The deceased was for several years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons.

A peace jubilee was held last evening in Boston, under the auspices of the American Peace Society, in honor of the ratification of the Washington Treaty and of peace between France and Prussia.

THOMAS MCMULLEN was instantly killed yesterday, while walking on the track, by a train, near the Plainfield, N. J., Station. He is attached to way of the railroad officials.

The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics met in secret session in Baltimore, yesterday. The attendance of delegates was larger than at any previous session.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says that track-laying on the Northern Pacific Railroad will commence on Monday. The grading of twenty-five miles of road is nearly completed.

Yesterday was the opening day of the Western New-York Fair at Rochester. Up to noon the entries numbered nearly 4,000 and everything promises the most successful fair ever held in the State.

President GRANT having accompanied the Chicago and South-western excursionists to Galena, will return to said Home at leisure. He will leave Galena on Saturday for Chicago, remaining there over Sunday.

ANGUS BREWSTER, of Norwich, Conn., President of the Norwich Fire Insurance Company, and formerly President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, died suddenly of apoplexy yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday confirmed Collector CASEY'S appointment of thirty-two clerks, weighers, laborers, &c., in the New-Orleans Custom-house, an equal number having been removed.

A yacht race took place at Toronto, Canada, today, between the following vessels: *Dauntless*, 2nd and *Truant*. The race was won by the *Dauntless* of Queens, four hours. The length of the course was twenty-eight miles.

The American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company's works at Newburg, Ohio, were burned yesterday morning. The building burned covered an

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIA AND VILLE DE PARIS.

The Cunard steam-ships *Russia*, which left Liverpool Sept. 16, and Queenstown Sept. 17, and the *Ville de Paris*, from Havre Sept. 14, and Brest Sept. 16, reached this port yesterday. The latest news is fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

M. Thiers' First Message to the National Assembly.

Following is a complete translation of M. THIERS' first message to the National Assembly at Versailles. It runs thus: "Gentlemen, the duty of the Government, being interested in the proper distribution of your labors, as you are interested in the proper distribution of its own, for both must tend to the common good of the country, is to make you acquainted with the views upon the resolutions which are proposed to you.

WORK IN THE PAST.

You have been assembled for nearly eight months, and these eight months, as you know, have brought the work of years. To complete peace, to gather up again the reins of Government, which had fallen off or become loosened, to transport the entire Administration from Bordeaux to Versailles, to deal with the most terrible insurrection of any time, to restore credit to pay our ransom to the enemy, to watch continually all incidents connected with the foreign occupation, in order to guard against consequences sometimes very alarming, to undertake a reconstitution of our army, to re-establish our commercial relations by negotiations with all our neighbors, to effect the liberation of our soil (which is every day circumscribing), and to endeavor to restore order to men's ideas, after restoring it in respect of acts—such has been the work which, during the past eight months we have been performed together, and to which, if your share in it has been great, ours has been no less so. Now, after such efforts, we would ask today a moment's repose, which the country will be too just, too generous, too accustomed to measure the extent of human strength to reproach us for seeking. My colleagues and myself declare that we consider it a debt for it time to work, to prepare the subjects for your deliberations next year; to draw up a normal Budget if possible; to complete the practical reorganization of the army as relates to the reconstitution of our regiments, to restore to them the unity which they have lost, to equip them, to replace the cadres, to fill up the ranks. Such is the course of the administration, to regulate it according to your views and ours, to terminate the negotiations which should place our commercial system upon fixed basis; finally, to continue that intense and incessant task—the reorganization of a country cast into disorder by two terrible wars, domestic and foreign, wars unexampled in the history of the world, the effects of which may be modified by our common devotion. It is not, then, I repeat, that we may rest, but that we may work, that we ask you to give us time. We freely take the responsibility of it before the country.

NEED OF CONSEILS GENERAUX.

But you, gentlemen, have you not also reasons for interrupting this prolonged session? The *Conseils Generaux* must be restored to the country. These councils, which are as indispensable as the Grand National Council which you form here. The Councils must be elected, must assemble and commence their sittings, which have been suspended for two years, and which will have great ruin to repair. Now you, gentlemen, who have nearly all been and will still be members of Councils, can you be indifferent to what is passing there, and indifferent to the elections which are about to recall them into existence, indifferent to the direction of their labors, to the spirit which will govern their session, to the always difficult application of a new legislation? At such a moment could you be absent from them? And is not your presence indispensable to you in your own districts, as it is even at Versailles? But that is not all. You cannot really represent the nation with authority unless you observe it carefully, endeavoring to ascertain the modifications which time (and by time must now be understood months, days, hours) which time, I say, produces and which should guide our opinions, our conduct, even our votes. The country sees our actions, hears our speeches, and it judges us. It has upon all points its own opinion, but it has no tribune whence to proclaim it; it is in the intimacy of home that it can tell us what it thinks and what it sees.

A REPUBLIC OR A MONARCHY.

And there, gentlemen, let us speak in all frankness, and let us avow what is quite personable, that we are agitated, profoundly agitated. And how can we avoid being so? There are at the present moment for our country the most serious interests at stake; the question relates to the settlement of its present and future fate. We have to learn whether it is after the tradition of the past—the glorious tradition of a thousand years—that our country is to be constituted, or whether, abandoning itself to the torrent which today precipitates human societies toward an unknown future, it is to accept a new shape in order peaceably to fulfill its noble destinies. This country, the object of passionate attention by the universe—shall it be a Republic or a Monarchy. Will it adopt one or the other of those two forms of Government which are dividing all nations? What grander problem was ever submitted to us? And in what terms in which it is now submitted to us? Look, gentlemen, is it astonishing that this problem should agitate us? The more sincere and the more patriotic we are, the more it must agitate us. And see how other nations are nearly as much disturbed as we are at the extraordinary spectacle which we afford to them! Thanks, therefore, we ground for blaming us if we be profoundly disquieted as ought to be so, we should be less worthy if we were not. But our emotion becomes unavoidably that of the nation, and, however legitimate may be the motive, we must fear by its prolongation to impair the needful calmness and decency of our minds. Thus, gentlemen, to separate for a few weeks, to leave to the departmental reorganization of France, the service of to modify, if necessary, old methods, to place yourselves face to face with the nation, to regulate your ideas by theirs, while the Government will employ the time which you afford it to prepare new labors for you—that is a necessity which is admitted and felt by all France.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

That necessity admitted, a grave question arises. In order to meet the enormous burdens which the late Government bequeathed to us—burdens which are equal to doubling the public debt, which debt it had already previously doubled—numerous taxes must be imposed. We have conscientiously sought to discover them, and we have boldly submitted them to you. Your Budget Committee has already admitted and approved two-thirds of them, and the two-thirds suffice to furnish a solid guarantee to the loans, which have been so favorably received both by French and foreign capitalists. The portion of those taxes which remains to be voted is especially intended to meet the redemption of the debt, an important and indispensable service, for it is not alone necessary to provide for the interest upon loans, but we must also provide for the repayment of the principal, a charge of primary importance, which had been for twenty years entirely neglected, and which it is now necessary to resume under pain of forfeiting the credit of future generations. This portion of our taxation not yet voted is certainly as necessary as the others, but it is less urgent, and a few weeks devoted to a more careful consideration will not be a cause for regret. The portion of the taxes which is intended to furnish that part of our obligations is chiefly composed of taxes upon raw materials. After having increased certain taxes which could bear an augmentation, such as registration fees, alcohol, sugar, coffee, and tobacco, we had to look for new subjects of taxation. Assisted by the special knowledges of experienced persons, we have sought for those new resources, and we thought that taxes levied upon raw materials possessed the advantage of being more generally distributed, of being spread over a wider area, and thus less onerous to the tax-payers. When, indeed, a pound of cotton, of flax, or of silk has been spun, woven, dyed, and become converted into clothing, it is very difficult to ascertain the amount or to estimate the charge which falls upon the tax-payer. It is a trite axiom that a weight infinitely dispersed becomes almost insensible to those who bear it. Such are the views of the Government. But such questions are not of a simple nature. They received in the Budget Committee a careful and laborious examination; old objections were revived, and all possible sources of revenue were reviewed. That was of course, and proves the importance of the subject and the earnestness of those who considered it. The examination has occupied and must occupy several months, and thus we have arrived at the present moment without having come to any definitive resolutions. The necessity for an adjournment being apparent to all of us, a Commission has been formed to fix the day for your separation and that of your return.

INCREASED TAXATION.

The Government, with a view to remove by compromise the differences which sometimes divide the Assembly and itself, has had an idea of proposing to you the adoption of a temporary addition of one tenth, which should apply to all taxes, and should form the certain supplement of our resources if between this time and the beginning of 1872 we shall not have made a choice between the various systems of taxation which are at present before us. That was a measure intended to guarantee the carrying out of a redemption of the debt, for I must repeat the interest is already provided for by the 260,000,000 of taxes, which you have previously voted. The Government, in proposing to you this supplementary measure, had been influenced by an anxious solicitude for the power of our credit, which is our greatest strength, and which, by its recent display, has astonished and almost resolved the world by proving that France is still living, still vigorous, still prompt in recovering herself. However, the additional tenth, although proposed as a resource for the emergency, was disapproved of by some, and provoked observations which all taxes must do, and it was asked whether this supplementary guarantee was really necessary. In short, gentlemen, when you are known to have lately voted courageously our 260,000,000 of new taxes, who can doubt your indomitable determination to honor the engagements of the country? And, moreover, seeing in what abundance all the taxes, which were temporarily paralyzed by the war, are yielding, and with what punctuality all commercial drafts, the payment of which had been suspended, are now being met at the Bank of France, who can doubt the public or private solvency of France? It was, therefore, only an extreme scruple which induced us to propose to you an additional tenth as an exceptional and certain resource in the event of none of the systems of taxation under discussion being adopted. Nevertheless, acknowledging that the public credit does not indispensably require this supplementary guarantee, and that, relying upon the probity and the wealth of France, capitalists are competing for French stock, the value of which is visibly rising, the Government, with a view to relieving you from discussions which are at present impossible, consents to postpone all questions of taxation—taxes upon raw materials, taxes upon various kinds of income, and also the additional decime.

ADVANTAGES OF A RECESS.

The mental repose which will ensue to all of us, the sojourn amid our constituency, the intimate consultation in which all questions can be freely put and answered, will enable you upon your return to examine with more attention and more usefully the numerous questions to which these new taxes give rise, and the public credit will be strengthened by a calmer and more careful consideration of the whole subject. Some persons have thought that if, in obedience to an evident necessity, we should separate at the present time, it would be desirable that we should meet again earlier in order that capitalists might be convened of our watchword to meet the new emergency of the country, and then, after a short time, to take another interval of rest. The Government, gentlemen, does not adopt that view, and it is bound to say so frankly. When it has been ascertained that an immediate suspension of our labors can in no way prejudicially affect either our power or our desire to fulfill our engagements, we can then freely consider the need of a sufficient period of repose. A cessation from your labors broken into two periods would not afford the advantage which we desire and expect. Independently of the inconvenience of a second vacation of brief duration, which would not give you time to occupy yourselves in the departmental administration and your family interests, nor give us time to perform the infinite number of duties which your confidence has imposed upon us. Your Commission invites you for the 4th of December as the date for your return. We assume before the country the responsibility of advising you to adopt that resolution, which we respectfully propose it to you, but be fully convinced that we do not do so in order to relieve ourselves from your control. We invite that control; we desire that your eyes be never averted from us for a moment, for you will observe only an incessant application to the difficult task of the reorganization of the country; you will see in us only devoted laborers borne down by fatigue, but influenced by that special interest which inspires the crew of an imperiled ship, in which all—crew and passengers—unite their efforts to avoid a common disaster. Happily, gentlemen, we see the port looming on the horizon, and that sight cheers and sustains our hearts. Let us be united; let us work together, and disposed by you, the State will at once relieve the country, order, liberty, comfort, and to all its old glories will add the glory of having preserved itself from the greatest and most threatening of shipwrecks."

ENGLAND.

The Health of the Queen.

Her Majesty, says the *British Medical Journal*, has passed through a trying and severe illness, from which she is now happily recovering. At the outset Her Majesty suffered, early in August, when at Osborne, from dislike of food, disturbances of rest, headache, general malaise, and slight inflammation of the tonsil. The latter local trouble soon subsided; but the heat of Osborne and of Windsor proved very trying to the Queen, and she did not satisfactorily recover her general health. The journey north was, however, borne well, and Her Majesty reached better on the road than on several nights previously. On the 19th, and for some days subsequently, the Queen suffered from very severe sore-throat, interfering both with speech and with power of swallowing. As the throat improved, the Queen began to experience pain and tenderness below the right ear, and the general health suffered severely, and for days Her Majesty was unable to take any food. On Sept. 4 Mr. LISTER opened an abscess at the seat of swelling; it was of considerable size, but the subsequent progress was favorable. The improvement in Her Majesty's health during the past three days has been very decided; but although it is with heart-felt satisfaction that we can state that Her Majesty is now fairly convalescent, it must be borne in mind that the patient will be believed to be in the path of complete recovery—an announcement which will be everywhere received with sympathetic and loyal pleasure—it must be remembered that convalescence from so severe a form of illness must be somewhat tedious, and that some time must necessarily elapse before the Queen can be as well as she was earlier in the year.

TURKEY.

Interment of the Grand Visier's Remains.

The Constantinople papers received report the funeral of ALI PASHA. The *Levant Times* of the 6th says: "The funeral took place this morning. The coffin was placed on board the Ministers' steamer at 9 o'clock and conveyed to Serkidji Iskalessi, whence it was carried to the Suleimaniè Mosque, beyond the Serasker'at.

At Bagtché Kapon a few soldiers made some pretence at keeping the road clear, and, further on the route, outside the square of the Serasker'at, a company of horse soldiers made some show of doing the same, but these precautions were few, and were allowed to do pretty much as they liked. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of volunteer carriers, who rushed eagerly forward to share the honor of supporting the remains of so great a man. It was plain oak, rudely constructed and wrapped carelessly round with a colored Turkish shawl, doubtless of great value, but on which no ornament, and the little pall in front, capped with a fez. A number of badly-mounted cavasses cleared the way. These were followed by successive crowds of priests of all classes, including some Arabs and a body of dervishes, all chanting in various fashions, and many most indecorously laughing in between their wooden walks. A motley crowd of parasols, with white, green and red turbans, and a befezzed rabble, accompanied the coffin, which was followed only by HUSNI PASHA, Minister of Police, the Persian Minister, the AzEEsam (the Sheikh-ul-Islam's deputy,) and a few carriages containing Turkish ladies. On entering the walls of the mosque-yard the Ministers raised the coffin arm's length and so carried it to the steps before which it was deposited. The public were allowed to circulate freely in the mosque-yard. A large number of Turkish ladies were grouped on one of the mounds, and the spacious yard was thronged with Turks and Greeks, but few of other nationalities were visible. As the Ministers were leaving a short prayer was said over the body, and meantime the priests had entered the mosque and assisted at the usual midday prayers. On their conclusion the coffin was carried round, on uplifted hands, to the principal entrance, and taken from the cemetery through the side gate, which was immediately closed, even priests and dervishes being excluded. The Sheikh-ul-Islam was expected, but he did not 'assist.' The same paper says that after the funeral the Sheikh-ul-Islam, with the Ulemas and all the members of the Government and other high functionaries assembled at the Sublime Porte to salute the new Grand Vizier. The Imperial firman appointing MAHMOUD PASHA was read with the usual ceremonies."

The New Steam-ship Trimeria, of the Anchor Line.

The *Trimeria*, the latest addition to the Anchor line of steamers, arrived in this port early yesterday morning. The *Trimeria* was launched about three moths ago from the building yard of DUNCAN & Co., of Port Glasgow. Her length is 320 feet, her breadth 34 feet, and her depth from the tonnage deck, 22 feet. She carries two engines of large size and small cylinders. Her machinery is of the most improved kind, and contains all the latest improvements. The diameter of her cylinders is 92 inches; length of stroke, 3 feet 6 inches. Her engines are compound direct-acting, and are 624 horse power. Her registered tonnage is 3,427, or 3,791 tons old measurement. Her passenger accommodation is excellent, and the saloon is arranged on a different principle from other vessels, the breadth of the vessel being the length of the saloon, so that the side windows look out to sea, and afford ample light and ventilation. The finishing and furnishing of the saloon and state-rooms are beautiful. The lamps, mirrors, pianos, couches, carpets, and sideboards are most elegant and substantial. This magnificent vessel sailed from Liverpool, for this port, via St. John's, on Thursday, Sept. 17. She is commanded by Capt. THOMSON, an old officer of the Anchor Line. The passengers all express themselves well pleased with this magnificent vessel.

The New Mexican Steamer.

The New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, plying between this port, Havana and the City of Vera Cruz, have just contracted for a vessel which is to be of magnificent proportions, and fitted up in the finest style. The new steamer will be called the *City of Havana*. She will be 307 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 28½ feet depth of hold, and will have a direct-acting engine. The cabins and saloons are to be finished in rosewood, black-walnut and satin wood. The *City of Havana* will be constructed to accommodate 180 first-class passengers and almost as many more in the second cabin. All the modern improvements will be introduced, such as bell annunciators, steam-heaters and closets in each state-room. The cost of the vessel will be about $600,000.

NEVADA PRISON OUTBREAK.

Escape of Twenty-nine Convicts—Desperate Encounter Between Them and the Officers and Guards—Lieut.-Gov. Denver and Four Guards Severely Wounded.

Nevada papers come filled with details of the great break at the State Prison in Carson, on Sunday evening, Sept. 17. We compile the following, mainly from the Carson *Register* and the Virginia *Enterprise*:

"The break occurred at 5 o'clock (dinner time) on Sunday evening. The prisoners were all in a large room outside of the cells. W. G. ROLLINS, Captain of the guard, went into this room to look the prisoners up for the night, when he was knocked down and thrown into a cell and fastened in. The prisoners then got on the top of their cells, and breaking through the ceiling of that part of the building, got into the attic. They then passed along through the garret, till over the rooms in that part of the building occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, when they broke through the lath and plaster and dropped into the room below. Here, by breaking through a partition, they got into the room in which the arms and ammunition were stored. Having armed themselves, they began descending the stairs leading to the room below, adjoining that in which Lieut.-Gov. DENVER, one or two gentlemen and several ladies were at dinner, and where, also, as waiter, was ROBERT DEADMAN, a prisoner under life sentence. The noise made by the prisoners in breaking through the partition and in jumping down from the ceiling frightened the ladies, they thinking the uproar was caused by an earthquake.

THE FIGHT.

Mr. DENVER and DEADMAN rushed into the next room and encountered the prisoners pouring down stairs. Among the foremost was FRANK CLIFFORD, who was shot in the abdomen by Mr. DENVER with his Derringer, the only weapon he had at the moment. He then ran into the next room, and procuring his revolver, returned to the fight. Meantime DEADMAN, armed with a chair, was fighting manfully. DENVER blazed away with his revolver through and through the heavy panels of the door, and knocked down by blows upon the head from rifles or pistols. DEADMAN smashed up two heavy wooden-seated chairs and knocked down several of the prisoners, notwithstanding that they were constantly firing at him. Besides having all this lively fighting on his hands, DEADMAN was obliged to stop and push the ladies back into the dining-room and lock them in, as they had crowded into the thick of the fray, and were in danger of being killed. DEADMAN fought like a hero, but was at last knocked senseless, when the prisoners got out into the yard. His heroic conduct doubtless saved the life of the Lieutenant-Governor, and was the theme of universal praise in this city as soon as it became known. All accounts of the affair condemn in the strongest terms the conduct of the Deputy Warden, ZIMMERMAN. He is said to have been lying asleep in the room in which the prisoners broke through the ceiling. He left, and as we hear nothing further of him, it does not appear that he participated to any considerable extent in the fight.

IN THE YARD.

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NEVADA PRISON OUTBREAK.

Escape of Twenty-nine Convicts—Desperate Encounter Between Them and the Officers and Guards—Lieut.-Gov. Denver and Four Guards Severely Wounded.

Nevada papers come filled with details of the great break at the State Prison in Carson, on Sunday evening, Sept. 17. We compile the following, mainly from the Carson *Register* and the Virginia *Enterprise*:

"The break occurred at 5 o'clock (dinner time) on Sunday evening. The prisoners were all in a large room outside of the cells. W. G. ROLLINS, Captain of the guard, went into this room to look the prisoners up for the night, when he was knocked down and thrown into a cell and fastened in. The prisoners then got on the top of their cells, and breaking through the ceiling of that part of the building, got into the attic. They then passed along through the garret, till over the rooms in that part of the building occupied by the Lieutenant-Governor, when they broke through the lath and plaster and dropped into the room below. Here, by breaking through a partition, they got into the room in which the arms and ammunition were stored. Having armed themselves, they began descending the stairs leading to the room below, adjoining that in which Lieut.-Gov. DENVER, one or two gentlemen and several ladies were at dinner, and where, also, as waiter, was ROBERT DEADMAN, a prisoner under life sentence. The noise made by the prisoners in breaking through the partition and in jumping down from the ceiling frightened the ladies, they thinking the uproar was caused by an earthquake.

THE FIGHT.

Mr. DENVER and DEADMAN rushed into the next room and encountered the prisoners pouring down stairs. Among the foremost was FRANK CLIFFORD, who was shot in the abdomen by Mr. DENVER with his Derringer, the only weapon he had at the moment. He then ran into the next room, and procuring his revolver, returned to the fight. Meantime DEADMAN, armed with a chair, was fighting manfully. DENVER blazed away with his revolver through and through the heavy panels of the door, and knocked down by blows upon the head from rifles or pistols. DEADMAN smashed up two heavy wooden-seated chairs and knocked down several of the prisoners, notwithstanding that they were constantly firing at him. Besides having all this lively fighting on his hands, DEADMAN was obliged to stop and push the ladies back into the dining-room and lock them in, as they had crowded into the thick of the fray, and were in danger of being killed. DEADMAN fought like a hero, but was at last knocked senseless, when the prisoners got out into the yard. His heroic conduct doubtless saved the life of the Lieutenant-Governor, and was the theme of universal praise in this city as soon as it became known. All accounts of the affair condemn in the strongest terms the conduct of the Deputy Warden, ZIMMERMAN. He is said to have been lying asleep in the room in which the prisoners broke through the ceiling. He left, and as we hear nothing further of him, it does not appear that he participated to any considerable extent in the fight.

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Interment of the Grand Visier's Remains.

The Constantinople papers received report the funeral of ALI PASHA. The *Levant Times* of the 6th says: "The funeral took place this morning. The coffin was placed on board the Ministers' steamer at 9 o'clock and conveyed to Serkidji Iskalessi, whence it was carried to the Suleimaniè Mosque, beyond the Serasker'at.

At Bagtché Kapon a few soldiers made some pretence at keeping the road clear, and, further on the route, outside the square of the Serasker'at, a company of horse soldiers made some show of doing the same, but these precautions were few, and were allowed to do pretty much as they liked. The coffin was borne on the shoulders of volunteer carriers, who rushed eagerly forward to share the honor of supporting the remains of so great a man. It was plain oak, rudely constructed and wrapped carelessly round with a colored Turkish shawl, doubtless of great value, but on which no ornament, and the little pall in front, capped with a fez. A number of badly-mounted cavasses cleared the way. These were followed by successive crowds of priests of all classes, including some Arabs and a body of dervishes, all chanting in various fashions, and many most indecorously laughing in between their wooden walks. A motley crowd of parasols, with white, green and red turbans, and a befezzed rabble, accompanied the coffin, which was followed only by HUSNI PASHA, Minister of Police, the Persian Minister, the AzEEsam (the Sheikh-ul-Islam's deputy,) and a few carriages containing Turkish ladies. On entering the walls of the mosque-yard the Ministers raised the coffin arm's length and so carried it to the steps before which it was deposited. The public were allowed to circulate freely in the mosque-yard. A large number of Turkish ladies were grouped on one of the mounds, and the spacious yard was thronged with Turks and Greeks, but few of other nationalities were visible. All the Ministers were there. A short prayer was said over the body, and meantime the priests had entered the mosque and assisted at the usual midday prayers. On their conclusion the coffin was carried round, on uplifted hands, to the principal entrance, and taken from the cemetery through the side gate, which was immediately closed, even priests and dervishes being excluded. The Sheikh-ul-Islam was expected, but he did not 'assist.' The same paper says that after the funeral the Sheikh-ul-Islam, with the Ulemas and all the members of the Government and other high functionaries assembled at the Sublime Porte to salute the new Grand Vizier. The Imperial firman appointing MAHMOUD PASHA was read with the usual ceremonies."

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PARSONS is also believed to be badly wounded. Both were shot in the abdomen by Mr. DENVER. These of the prisoners that escaped took with them an axe and a piece to be used in breaking off their irons. Some of them may have succeeded in getting their irons off with these tools, but six of them went to the blacksmith-shop at the Mexican dam, and compelled the blacksmith to cut off their irons, also to dress the wound of one of their number who was shot in the leg.

THE COMING GRAND DUKE.

The Yacht Clubs to Join in His Reception —The Seventh Regiment Tenders its Services as a Guard of Honor—Parade of the Firemen—Prince Alexis' Apartments in New-York—When He Will Arrive.

As the time for the arrival of the young Russian Grand Duke and his fleet of war-vessels approaches, the interest in the event perceptibly increases. The Executive Committee for the reception of the Imperial sailor have at last definitely settled the programme which will be pursued, and the work is being conducted with all the energy possible. The arrangements for His Imperial Highness' reception, it is safe to say, are on a scale of magnificence never before witnessed in this country, and from all parts of the land through which the Imperial party propose to travel, tidings have been received of extensive preparations being made to welcome them. At New-York, of course, the most imposing spectacle will be the reception of the Russian Squadron in the Lower Bay, which will be participated in by the United States Naval Squadron of reception, the fleets of the combined yacht clubs in these waters, consisting of the New-York, the Brooklyn, the Atlantic and Bayonne Clubs, and the steamers of the Committee of Reception. The combined yacht fleets will form in two divisions of escort on the starboard and port side of the Russian Squadron as it steams up toward the City, convoyed by the United States men-of-war, the steamers of the Committee of Reception, and an immense fleet of excursion-boats, containing invited guests. The starboard division of the yacht squadron will be commanded by Commodore J. G. BENNETT, Jr., and the port division by Vice-Commodore WILLIAM P. DOUGLAS. If the wind should prove unfavorable, the yachts will be towed. It is intended that all the vessels in port will be decked, and with bunting, and every effort is being exerted to make the picture in the Harbor as grand and as gorgeous as can well be conceived. The Seventh Regiment National Guard have tendered their services to the Committee on Military Escort, Gen. LEFFERTS, Major-Gen. SHAW and MONTGOMERY; but it has not been positively determined whether a few of our crack regiments, such as the Seventh, the Ninth, the Twenty-second, the Seventy-first, the Twelfth and Sixth will be selected to escort the Grand Duke to his hotel upon landing at the Battery, or whether the whole First Division of the National Guard will be ordered out. At any rate, the Grand Duke has expressed a desire to see a review of our crack soldiers, and it is more than likely that his wish will be gratified in a splendid military display. An entire division of the Steam Fire Department will parade during the sojourn of the Grand Duke ALEXIS, but it has not been definitely settled yet whether the firemen will appear on the day of the reception or on some subsequent occasion. No formal visit will be paid to the Navy-yard, but the Prince and his suite will include it in their round of visits on the day when their excursion is made to the public institutions up the East River. An entire day will be devoted to the fortifications in the Harbor. The trip up the Hudson River to the Highlands and West Point will be an important feature. The Grand Duke, in charge of the Reception Committee, will embark at 9 A. M. for West Point, where His Imperial Highness will review the cadets, after which a collation will be spread either at the quarters of the commandant of the post, or at the Cozzens' Hotel. The party, returning to the City by way of Newburgh in the evening. The breakfast at Jerome Park will be one of the most elegant and interesting incidents of the Grand Duke's visit, and extensive preparations are being made to give it all the écl

our Government employing the services of its own citizens in the transaction of its business, and pronouncing the compliment to the firm of CLEWS & Co. well merited.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company due Oct. 1, 1871, on and after that date.

The week's receipts of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $5,332,076.

The Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade of the week:

"The anthracite Coal trade continues active, though without any special feature during the past week. The difficulties that have for a week or two past threatened another suspension in the Schuylkill mining regions in consequence of what is known as the 'Thomas defection,' have been pretty much adjusted, and work is now about as general as usual. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have notice that they will sell on Wednesday, 27th inst., by auction, 150,000 tons of the various sizes of Scranton coal, for delivery at Elizabethport during the month of October. The following is an abstract of the business of the leading carrying companies for the week ending Sept. 16, 1871: The Reading Railroad Company reports a tonnage of 162,894 tons, and for the year 4,364,197 tons, against 3,666,678 tons to the corresponding date last year—showing an increase of 1,187,625 tons. The shipments by the Schuylkill Canal for the week were 23,897 tons, and for the season 681,137 tons, against 506,982 tons to same date last year, showing an increase of 174,155 tons. The Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week reports a tonnage of 113,240 tons, and for the year 2,955,550 tons, against 2,936,640 tons to corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 107,616 tons. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad reports a tonnage for the week of 62,423 tons, and for the year 1,622,883 tons, against 1,730,966 tons to corresponding date last year, a decrease of 108,083 tons. The tonnage from Shamokin for the week was 10,908 tons, and for the year 453,243 tons, against 339,581 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 122,591 tons. The shipments by the Lehigh Navigation and the tonnage over the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the week was 4,347 tons, and for the season 1,374,423 tons, against 1,206,184 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of 66,216 tons. Included in the above tonnage for the week are 3,187 tons were by the canal, and for the season 213,378 tons, against 473,185 tons to corresponding time last year—a decrease of 65,028 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company reports a tonnage for the week of 68,185 tons, and for the year 1,980,726 tons, against 1,760,178 tons to same time last year, showing an increase of 220,548 tons. In addition to these reports the production of some other sources of small supply of coal, and deducting the tonnage doubled on different roads, we find the anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 16th inst. amounted to 482,943 tons, and for the year to 9,507,520 tons, against 11,372,114 tons to the same date last year, showing a decrease in the season of anthracite coal of 1,794,594 tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 48,709 tons, and for the year 1,562,584 tons, against 1,187,123 tons to corresponding time last year, an increase of 405,003 tons. The total production of all kinds of coal for the week was 811,811 tons, and for the year 11,189,404 tons, against 10,559,237 tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of 630,167 tons. The decrease of tonnage for the week has been pretty much adjusted, and work is now about as general as usual. 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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st. corner 6th-av.
HENRY VIII. Leading characters by Miss Charlotte Cushman, Miss Fanshaw, Mr. William Creswick and Mr. Waller.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. near Broadway.
DIVORCE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lanergan, Davidge, Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Fanny Morant, and Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
14th-st., near Broadway.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME and COMEDY. Principal parts by Mr. F. Rogers, Miss Belle Howard and Miss Lizzie Williams, Miss Bonfanti and Miss Annie Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY (Pantomime.) Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. L. Fox, G. E. Fox, and the Marios and Kirally troupes.
MATINEES at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-st., corner 6th-av.
COPPY COPPE. Leading characters by Messrs. S. Phillips, J. B. Studley, Miss. Postal and Miss Jane Burke.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LA DAME BLANCHE. (German comic.) Leading characters by Mr. Theodore Waehlert and Miss Bertha.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Mr. Joseph K. Emmet and Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEWCOMB'S & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
30th-st. corner Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES AND COMICALITIES.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Nos. 585 and 587 7th-av.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, DANCING AND FUN.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
3d-av., corner 63d-st.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS. Open day and evening.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS,
14th-st. between 2d and 3d-avs.
ATHLETIC AND EQUESTRIAN FEATS. Dan Rice, Manager.

The New-York Times,
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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The Pamphlet, containing a complete History of the Tammany Frauds, is now ready. The narrative contains all the information which can be collected on the subject, with new introduction, illustrations and notes. The pamphlet will be sold at six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On account of the difficulties growing out of the forthcoming election for President in Peru, a revolution is feared.....A destructive fire has occurred at Callao, Peru.....The exequatur of the American Consul at Talcahuana, Chili, has been revoked.....The British residents of Hong Kong, China, petition the Home Government for greater protection.....The Russian Squadron escorting Prince ALEXIS left Falmouth, England, for New-York, yesterday.....Mr. JULIUS REUTER, head of Reuter's Telegraph Company, has been made a Baronet.....Mr. GLADSTONE, yesterday, at Aberdeen, made a speech in defense of his Ministry.....At a dinner at Hughenden, England, Mr. DISRAELI spoke in flattering terms of the conduct and ability of the Queen.....Ex-Queen ISABELLA has called all the Spanish grandees to a convention to effect a settlement between the two branches of her family.....Mr. HENRY ROCHEFORT is sick with a nervous complaint.....The *Independance Belge* is to be sued for libel.....Both the Republican and Democratic Parties claim the power in the local government of New-Mexico.....By the ruling of the State Central Committee, there is a majority of fifty opposed to BUTLER at the Massachusetts Republican Convention that meets at Worcester today.....The country delegates to the Republican State Convention have determined not to allow the New-York City political difficulties to interfere with the harmony of their deliberations.....In the National Commercial Convention at Baltimore, yesterday, a series of resolutions to request a reversal to the President, asking him not to destroy martial law in South Carolina, unless the responsible citizens refuse to use their influence to bring members of the Ku-klux to justice, and an address to people of South Carolina, requesting them to do their duty in the matter, was laid on the table.....A sheriff's party encountered five of the Nevada convicts, who were at large in California, and lost three men in the fight. Two convicts only were seen to leave the field.....Genilles," apprehensive of a difficulty, are removing their families from Salt Lake City.....The existence of yellow fever in Jackson, Miss., is denied by the doctors.....A ton and a half of gunpowder exploded at Rand's powder-mill, four miles from Newburg, N. Y., yesterday morning, instantly killing AUGUSTUS SCHULTZ, and jarring buildings in Newburg and other places, and causing damage to the amount of $10,000.....An opinion was given yesterday by Judge SHIPMAN, in Hartford, that the southern boundary of the State of Connecticut extends to a straight line from Fisher's Island to Lyon's Point.

It will be seen from the dispatch of our correspondent at Syracuse that there is reason to hope for such action in the State Convention regarding New-York matters as will leave no cause for just complaint. The proposition is made and meets with favor to admit both New-York delegations, with half a vote to each member, to recognize the action of the State Committee, and to instruct the Committee which will succeed it to form an organization in the City in which the sincere men of both of the present divisions can take an active part. Such a policy, firmly and discreetly carried out, will remove New-York differences from public attention, and secure a substantial harmony, without exposing the Republican cause to the danger of betrayal by Tammany emissaries. If the Convention can avoid that single danger, it will have a right to ask for the absolute renunciation of all personal interests and ambitions, whether of politicians in office or out of it, and its demand will be unanimously and earnestly approved.

The Men of Corruption.

People who suppose that the present indignation against corrupt politicians has been stirred up chiefly because the politicians in question happen to be Democrats, will find themselves very much mistaken. There are "Republicans" who have applauded the TIMES greatly for making war upon Tammany, because they fancied that it would incidentally result in their own triumph, or that of their faction. If they do not open their eyes to what is really going on, they will be themselves swept away by the tide of public feeling which has happily set in against the schemers and rogues who now infest political life. The fact is, and the sooner the "politicians" face it the better, a very bad time is at hand for all persons who regard political life merely as a means of acquiring money without honestly earning it. There are very stormy days ahead for the black-legs who go about bribing or taking bribes, and we hope to see not a few Republicans wrecked, as well as Democrats. Corruption is now sapping the very foundations of our Government. No political system, however wisely constructed, could long survive the repeated and tremendous shocks which are now being administered to ours. In this City, for instance, government has been for two or three years past nothing more nor less than a vicious despotism. Unless TWEED, HALL, and SWEENY are crushed now, the whole State will fall under the same fatal blight. Democrats ought to bear this fact in mind when they send delegates to their Convention. Are they willing to follow any longer under the banner of convicted thieves? If not, it is their duty to send only their very best men to the Convention, and to take the surest precautions against a stolen triumph of the infamous Tammany Ring.

Any party which now allies itself with corrupt men or a corrupt policy is doomed. The people generally are thoroughly alarmed concerning the ascendency in their affairs of men who have absolutely not one qualification to fit them to be leaders—who laugh at opinions formed on honest convictions, who consider the art of corruption the sole art of government, and who care nothing for country, party, or honor, so that they can secure their own individual interests. Such men as these, elevated to places of power, would bring any country in the world to ruin if they were allowed time enough—and they will ruin this country unless we catch them by the throats and make an end of them. No special charm or talisman can save us from the disasters which inevitably befall a people when they are sunk in an abyss of corruption. We have stood by and allowed the politicians to have everything their own way quite long enough. They have practically abolished Republican institutions in the greatest City of the country. They have made the ballot-box a mere blind for unlimited fraud, divested the people of all power or influence, introduced laws for the suppression of freedom of the Press and of public speech, raised money by millions from taxation and spent it without rendering any account, half destroyed the public schools, and virtually placed the City under mob law. It is all very well to say that this only happens in New-York, and to throw all the blame upon "those Irish." The plain truth is that if Americans took more interest than they do in their own affairs, there would be much less room for the operations of "those Irish," and the race of SWEENYS and HALLS would rapidly become extinct.

The present high state of feeling in the community is an encouraging sign of the approach of a new revolution—namely, the recovery by the people of their rights, and the suppression of impudent usurpers. The day is coming when rascals of either party will have to be kicked out. We have long denounced the Tammany Democrats. We certainly shall not be disposed to spare dishonest Republicans. Such men are not confined to either of the sections into which the Republican Party of this State is now split. But we sincerely believe that the "Tammany Republicans" are worse than any other class, for they are in close alliance with the bitterest enemies which the people have. They will be active in the nominating conventions, and if the people suffer themselves to be deceived by them, the friends of honest reform will have good cause to grieve, while A. OAKEY HALL and his fellow-knaves will have equal cause to rejoice. On the other side of the party, the chief mark of attack appears to be Collector MURPHY. The Tammany Republicans are bitterly assailing him, and the *Tribune* calls him a "thief" and a "swindler." The motives of these attacks is undoubtedly to strengthen the "Fentonites," wreak revenge on the "Conklingites," and hand the Custom-house, with its patronage, over to the former faction. It is one of the most disgraceful, mean, and contemptible squabbles of modern times, and all earnest Republicans ought to unite in squelching it, and driving its leaders and abettors into retirement.

We regret that at such a time as this the *Tribune* should be hard at work creating a "diversion" in favor of corrupt Democrats—and we think it may see some reason itself for distrusting the wisdom of its course, when it observes the avidity with which the organs of the New-York Ring seize upon the articles which are now appearing in its columns. The Ring papers are, in truth, chiefly made up of quotations from the *Tribune*—a striking illustration of the nature of the work which our contemporary is really doing. As for Mr. MURPHY, we look upon him, as we have said, as a mere cypher in this contest, and believe that the real opposition is pointed at Gen. GRANT. It is well known that the *Tribune* does not favor the renomination of Gen. GRANT—indeed, Mr. HORACE GREELEY'S favorite candidate for the Presidency is Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and therefore his opinions about Gen. GRANT'S fitness for office are naturally likely to be somewhat prejudiced. Whatever may be the result of the Fenton-Murphy struggle, we are quite certain that the people will take care to get a higher standard of political life than they have at present. The party which is the quickest to discern that determination, and to base its policy upon it, will very soon rule the country.

Dishonest Republicans.

There are bad Republicans, but when anybody says that there is no difference whatever between the Republican and the Democratic Party, and that one is as corrupt as the other, he proves that he has not learned how to tell the truth. The Albany *Evening Journal* very well points out the real distinction in favor of the Republican Party. It will be remembered that at a critical period of the last session of the Legislature, a corrupt hack of the Tweed and Erie Rings sold himself out to the Democrats, and afterward gloried in his treachery. His name was ORANGE S. WINANS. This year the Republicans of the Second District of Chautauqua have nominated in the place of WINANS, Mr. JEROME PRESTON, an honest and able man. Now see how affairs are managed on the other side. W. M. TWEED has been proved to be a confederate in immense frauds on the public. The proofs of his dishonesty have been placed before the public, and not one of these proofs can be shaken. Yet TWEED is renominated by his admiring constituents, and when he tells them to elect him by a larger majority than ever, they assure him it shall be done. Do not these two incidents illustrate the difference between Republicans and Democrats, where political corruption is concerned?

We earnestly hope to see fiercer warfare than ever waged upon corrupt Republicans. The man BEMUS, who has been renominated in the First Assembly District of Chautauqua County, is and has long been a disgrace to the party. The men who renominated him must necessarily be regarded with contempt by the bulk of the party. These are not the times for men of the BEMUS stamp. Such men have had their day, and must now take their dirty hands out of sight. It is the duty of Republicans to abolish BEMUS, and if by any misfortune this duty should be neglected, and BEMUS elected, we can only say that the Republicans will have weakened themselves in the State, and lessened the influence of their protests against Democratic corruption. Any party which tolerated the BEMUS class in its ranks would deserve to perish.

Again, it is said that arrangements have been made by Tammany HANK SMITH to have nominated for Senator in the Fifteenth District, JOHN MCDONALD, of Amsterdam, Montgomery County. MCDONALD was one of the Supervisors of that county, and was implicated in the bounty frauds six or seven years ago, and in the destruction of vouchers, which at the time created considerable excitement. He is one of the last men whom Republicans ought to support, and of course he is only to be nominated in the interests of Tammany Hall, whose servant HANK SMITH is. SMITH and his friends, seeing that their milch cow, Tammany, is at the point of death, are trying to save her by creating confusion in the Republican ranks. The *Tribune* supplies the ammunition to be fired against its own party. Men like BEMUS and MCDONALD are to be sent to the Legislature, and Tammany is to triumph yet through the intervention of "Republicans." Must not the people be charmed with such a plot?

We also learn that delegates are secured to nominate for the Assembly WILLIAM CHAPMAN, also of Montgomery County, and a brother-in-law of HANK SMITH. The delegates for both nominations were obtained, as we are assured, through the use of money, supplied by Tammany. And this is only a sample of what is going on in other parts of the State, under the direction of the men who are so dreadfully shocked at the thought of THOMAS MURPHY being Collector, who cannot bear Gen. GRANT, and who are just now in high favor with the *Tribune*.

Whether these schemes will succeed or fail, we cannot tell; but if they succeed, how can Republicans come into Court to bear witness against corrupt Democrats? The party itself will deserve to fall, and if the Convention to meet at Syracuse today is not fairly warned as to the intentions of the Tammany gang, and does not take steps to draw their teeth, it will make a mistake which true Republicans everywhere will bitterly deplore. Republicans must not fancy that they can support corrupt men just because the public are just now very angry with some corrupt Democrats.

The "Respectable Bodies" Again.

Will any decent man dare to accompany the Tammany thieves to the Democratic State Convention? This is the question which every honest man is asking of his neighbor. The thieves have tried the respectable dodge more than once before, and they mean to essay it again. The tattered reputations of their once respectable tools should be a warning to any weak or apathetic citizen whom they may seek to lure to his ruin. For let it be distinctly understood that no man who has any reputation to lose can accept with impunity the position of a Tammany delegate to the State Convention. The whirlwind of public indignation which now sweeps this community can neither be resisted nor diverted by respectable stalking-horses. No, let the thieves nestle with their own. Let them send up a delegation of their flashy and bejeweled thugs, their roughs, pugilists, repeaters, ballot-box stuffers, and their other indicted but never tried criminals. But let decent men beware how they put themselves forward as a cloak to shield these villains from the just contempt and loathing of the country Democrats. The most honored names in our community are to be found in the ranks of the reformers, and the honest Democrats of this City will doubtless be represented by a delegation of their best and purest men. Unless the Convention desires to sink the entire Democratic Party of the State into eternal infamy, these gentlemen will undoubtedly be accepted as the representatives of real Democracy, and the thieves, with all their diamonds and booty, will be thrust out.

Such men as Charles O'Conor, August Belmont, George B. McClellan, Charles P. Daly, S. L. M. Barlow, and other respected Democrats, must not, by their presence in the Tammany ranks, afford the thieves the opportunity for such reasoning as this: "We, common brigands! We, a disgrace to our party, to our country, and to humanity! Nonsense. Look at our associates. How can these accusations be true when we are supported and sustained by such honored names? Look at our delegates. Observe the men whom we have ordered our captains (i. e., pals) in the Assembly Districts to elect, and who are quite willing to be sent by us! Is it not plain that so long as such men are our friends, the opposition must represent either partisan malice or baulked ambition?"

And the argument will be a good one; the trick will be fraught with danger, provided so-called good men can be found who are willing to so disgrace themselves, their families, and their posterity. Let us hope that the day has gone by when those whom the public have been accustomed to look up to with respect and reverence can be flattered, or bribed, or bullied. The man who falls now, falls low indeed. His ostracism will be more than social, more than political. It will be universal. Mark the Tammany delegation. Mark the names, and mark them closely.

The Housekeeper's Post.

Every housekeeper who reads the heading of this article will know at once what it is about. It is not the grocer, or the baker, or even the plumber. It is not the kitchen-range, or the gas, or the furnace. It is not the children—it's the servants. They who should be a help are almost a hindrance; they who should make housekeeping easy, and who, within the memory of this generation did make it comparatively so, are now become so troublesome, so trying to temper, at once so inefficient and so exacting, that they are driving folk who love a quiet life at reasonable expenditure of money and patience, out of their own houses into hotels and lodgings. Hotels quadruple every ten years, and all thrive; and restaurants multiply still more rapidly, even in the dwelling parts of the town, and the influence most needed in our society, that of home, the family hearth, the family board, is every year becoming less and less, and the chief reason is that young housekeepers shrink from the daily encounter with the pest of the household—untrained, inefficient, untidy, untrustworthy, impudent, extortionate, flaunting servants. They come, professing to cook, when they hardly know the difference between broiling and frying, and if they did, it would be of little consequence; for they are equally ignorant how to do either, and the only stew they are capable of making, is that in which they keep their mistresses. Their greatest skill is in the serving and consumption of butter, milk, and eggs, at the kitchen table; their only manifestation of benevolence, the distribution of alms before the family are down in the morning. Such good nature, and good manners as they may possess, they reserve for their "coosins;" and indeed to whom should not one be gracious if not to one's own kindred? As compensation for all this, they have "no objection" to take board and lodging and anything between fourteen and twenty dollars a month, with privileges of "reception" in the evening, one evening a week out regularly, going to parties in "the season" *à discretion*, (meaning without discretion,) and every other whole Sunday out, when they may be seen issuing from the doors, clad in such amazing apparel as puts their mistresses to shame, if not in one way at least in another.

There is no doubt that all this is very bad in its effect on domestic happiness, and very wearing to the tempers of those upon whom chiefly falls the administration of domestic affairs. To have food ill-cooked and worse served, clothes badly washed, bedchambers neglected, confusion and hugger-mugger, and a general slamming round and wasting of things, and to pay for all this such wages as (with even all allowances made) are paid in no other country in the world, is certainly a sore trial to bear daily. But for all this who is responsible? Not the servants only. The mingled inefficiency and extortion on the part of servants, of which all housekeepers in this country, and particularly in this City, are constantly complaining, is the product, in a great measure, of the inefficiency, the neglect, and the extravagance of housekeepers themselves. Bad masters and bad mistresses are sure to make bad servants, although good servants never make good masters or mistresses. And the faithfulness of a good servant to a shiftless, improvident, neglectful master is one of those exceptional occurrences that serve for a part of the machinery in old-fashioned plays and novels.

Unless the men of mature years, who were born and bred in well-ordered households, are in a secret league, of which misrepresentation is the chief object, the housekeepers of the present generation neglect their own duties, and waste their husbands' money. What they seek is, not to keep house well, but to get rid of the trouble of housekeeping; to do as little housekeeping as possible, and give themselves to something else—occupations sometimes frivolous, but sometimes useful and laudable—but, however useful and laudable, not housekeeping. They are willing to pay, if they can only be rid of the trouble. Housekeeping is "a bother;" and because it is a bother, and therefore needs thought and care, they no longer give their minds to it. The making of a healthy, tidy, cheerful, and attractive house, the contrivance of good and appetising and economical breakfasts and dinners, is not on their minds. What they would like would be to have breakfast and dinner sent in from a restaurant; but not being able to do that as a steady thing, (for we have the households of those of middling means in view,) they come as nearly as possible to it, by limiting their concern, or at least their action, in the matter to ordering from grocer and butcher, and then ordering the cooking and the serving. This done, and butcher and grocer and servants paid, they regard as the sum total of housekeeping. But it is no such thing. It is only one step, and that a short one, from the restaurant arrangement; and it gets rid almost as much as that would, of all the care of housekeeping, but as the event proves, perhaps not quite all the trouble and bother. Given a community of women who keep house after this fashion, in a country where money is made easily and spent carelessly, and to which untrained servants are imported by the ship-load, and such a condition as that of which New-York housekeepers are now complaining is inevitable. How it might be avoided we may be tempted hereafter to point out, but that cannot be done at the end of an article.

Let Mr. Green Speak Out.

The public mind is becoming confused in regard to the state of the City finances. One day we have the report of the members of the Citizens' Committee, showing the amount of the City and County debt to be over ninety-seven millions, and a few days later the Ring inspires a report that the total reaches only a little over sixty-two millions. On Monday the *World*, in an interval of unguarded candor, admitted the full force of the Committee's figures, and showed that if the present régime remained in power it would be utterly impossible to meet the liabilities of the City during the present year. Yesterday, the *World* responded to the whip of its masters and endeavored to prove that the situation was very encouraging, that the twenty millions of revenue bonds maturing during the next three months, would certainly be met out of the year's taxes, and that an additional eight millions or so would meet all our other liabilities between this and the 31st December. The opinion of the *World* has ceased to be of the slightest consequence to anybody, and its latest revolution of sentiment is only interesting in so far as it indicates the position which the Ring intend taking up in regard to the financial situation into which their stealings have brought us. It is time that all misrepresentations concerning the present position and immediate prospects of our City finances were rendered impossible. Mr. GREEN will be called upon to furnish the money for carrying on the work of departments over which he has no control, and he owes it alike to himself and to the public to let the full extent of the demands which they are likely to make upon him be known.

The existing state of affairs is tolerably simple. On Sept. 14 the City Treasury contained $2,564,306 90. Mr. GREEN has paid nothing out, and his receipts can hardly exceed $100,000. The interest on the funded debt, payable Nov. 1, amounts to $3,700,000. It will be seen that to meet the imperative demands of the public creditors, every cent at present in the Treasury must be retained. The City credit must be preserved at any cost. We cannot afford to have the value of our bonds depreciated by being unprepared for settling day. There are, reckoning Police, school-teachers, laborers, &c., at this moment in the employ of the City, not less than 15,000 persons. Take the very moderate average of $3 a day to represent their wages, and it will be apparent that we are running into debt at the rate of $45,000 a day, or, counting twenty-six working days to the month, at the rate of $1,170,000 a month, on an empty Treasury. Looking no further ahead than Saturday next, how are claims of this magnitude to be met? The Board of Education will then be two months in arrears, the Police salaries for the month must be paid, and there will be requisitions from the Departments of Parks, of Public Works, of Docks, and of all the sections of the City and County Administration who have anything to claim from the Controller's Department for wages during September. Are the hard-worked and not overpaid school-teachers to be asked to wait till Mr. TWEED'S pay-roll receives attention? Must the Police be made to understand that the services of the four thousand laborers whom SWEENY and HILTON contrive to employ at the Central Park are of more importance than theirs? This, obviously, is out of the question. The money must be raised, and if the working staff of the City is not reduced, a sum at least as great must be raised for the single purpose of wages during every month of the present year.

What the people want to have is, first, some light on the composition of the enormous pay-rolls of the City Departments, and second, some information as to the exact amount of money which they are entitled to demand from the Controller's Department during the next three months. The people do not expect Deputy Controller GREEN to bear the consequences of the reckless improvidence and plunder of the Ring. Sooner or later every one in the community must face the plain issue—HALL, SWEENY and TWEED must go out, or we are brought face to face with municipal chaos. There is money enough to be had for honest men to administer; there is not another dollar to be placed in the hands of thieves. On this the people are perfectly resolved, and the sooner Mr. GREEN makes public the full extent of the financial problem to be met, the sooner everybody will understand how monstrous it is that officials who stand convicted as public plunderers should be allowed to block the whole machinery of the City Government.

A Wondrous Tale.

Sixteen years ago a young Frenchman named GUINNARD left home and friends to seek his fortune. He possessed, it seems, good blood and some ancestral acres, but no money. When considering in what direction to turn his footsteps, he resolved to do something that other people did not do. California and Australia were already too much hackneyed for his taste, and India and China were commonplace to a degree; so M. GUINNARD determined to retrieve his fortunes in the wild Pampas of South America.

By February, 1856, our adventurer had visited many of the southern countries of the continent, had roamed through the Argentine Confederation, the further regions of Buenos Ayres, and other places, but failed to hit upon his niche. Wandering disconsolately about the sources of the Rio Quéquène, he resolved to penetrate into the wilds of the far South. Winter being fast approaching, and the country likely to be most impracticable and dangerous, the felicity of M. GUINNARD'S choice of a home is not obvious. He was, however, romantic, and he fell in with an Italian, one PEDRITTO, who was no less so. The two seemed to have fraternized at once, inflamed by the common object of doing something other people did not do, and doing it in the most famous and aimless manner. A casual plunge into the heart of Patagonia at Mid-winter, without provisions or means of shelter, appeared to them well adapted to the development of their idea. "We were not ignorant," naively writes M. GUINNARD, "of the numberless difficulties and dangers by which we might be assailed; but, having determined to brave all, we only took the precaution to purchase a compass and a sun-dial, and to make out a plan of our intended route on which each day's journey was laid down; this done, we started with that confidence with which resolution and hope inspire youth."

With this unique equipment the travelers duly set forth, and came to the grief they thus invited with rare celerity. On their second day out they were deluged with rain and scarified by sharp winds—a condition of things that was kept up for four days. During this time they slept at night on the wet earth, with no canopy save the weeping clouds. "Not a creature could they hunt, not a fire could they light." On the fifth day the sun appeared and the pair dried their clothes, shot some "rabbit-like animals," and eat up what was left of a scanty supply of bread. Thus fortified they pushed on to meet strange and terrible adventures. Once they rested for the night in a cave, where they lit a fire, roasted game, and got ready to sleep. Fairly coiled up for the purpose, "a swelling river poured in upon them." Their retreat was part of a bed of a stream that, rising from distant rains, and approaching by subterranean channels, thus inhospitably burst in upon them. This danger was escaped, but others soon came in its train. No food could be found, and the adventurers were threatened with starvation. In their delirium they "ate the earth," washing it down with draughts of "salt-impregnated water from the pools." This diet seems to have served with GUINNARD but not with PEDRITTO, who "rolled upon the ground uttering the most heart-rending cries." Soon the two began to reproach each other for the journey they had taken, and at last came to blows. The grotesquely horrible could hardly have a more vivid exemplification than that of these two lonely men, far away in the wilderness, "mad with hunger and thirst, and fying at each other like wild beasts." After this, they found some roots, and when literally at death's door, the two managed to kill a puma, whose blood they drank raw, and on which they subsisted for some time. A tragic denouement of this drama was close at hand. The pair were surprised while hunting by a host of Patagonians, and a frightful scene ensued. Seeing that the savages were bent on mischief, GUINNARD and his companion battled to the last. Poor PEDRITTO fell, stoned and pierced to death. GUINNARD fell, too, after shooting several of his foes, but he was only stunned. On recovering consciousness he found himself the prisoner of barbarians in the wilds of Patagonia. There he remained for three years, and his book, which has lately appeared in France, narrates his experience during that dismal period.

The tribe into whose hands the luckless GUINNARD fell was that of the Payuches, who wander on the banks of the Rio Negro, between Pachecho Island to the foot of the Cordilleras. The account of them by their prisoner is extraordinary and, supposing it to be trustworthy, highly valuable. On this point we can only say the author is a member of the Geographical Society of France, and that his English translator, Mr. CHELTNAM, announces his perfect trust in Mr. GUINNARD'S good faith. How he managed to live through what he narrates passes comprehension. He was kicked and mangled, fed on raw horseflesh, made to live and sleep with half-famished dogs, and otherwise maltreated. Yet he survived to produce a book which, with our limited knowledge of the people and regions to which it relates, has signal interest and utility.

MINOR TOPICS.

It must be very satisfactory to the Committee of Seventy to know that a Tammany organization of the Thirteenth Ward has supplied each of them with a couple of henchmen. Whether the 140 proposed mounting guard over the meetings of the seventy, or whether they are to confine their attentions to seeing individual members home, does not very clearly appear. One of the orators of last night's meeting qualified the severity with a desire to hang TWEED, HALL and SWEENY. It will, therefore, probably be the function of the valiant 140 to maintain the impetuosity of the terrific seventy, and to be ready with the proper means of punishment should Judge BARNARD, Mr. HAVEMEYER and Mr. FOSTER be found engaged in suspending Mayor HALL from a lamp-post.

An article in another column discloses the present condition of one of Tammany's minor jobs. The Jefferson Market Court-house is begun. Its walls are of certain points eight feet out of ground. The original one hundred thousand dollars voted for the erection has been swelled to nearly half a million. Where it would end if Tammany continued to reign to its own sweet will, the history of the County Court-house exhibits to us plainly enough. It is at a stand-still, and the architect, Mr. FRAGUE, is requested to be so willing as quick further depredations under the pretense of completing it. He would do well to stick to that resolution, if he has formed it. Tammany is doomed, and the man who can be impeached with the expenditure of public money in the future will not be of the Tammany stamp. Mr. FRAGUE may be sure of support in any opposition he can make to the progress of a Ring job.

It is highly edifying to note how very solicitous TWEED, SWEENY and HILTON profess to be about the payment of the laborers employed on the parks and boulevards. One would have supposed that the concern of the Ring for the interests of the laboring man would have induced them to leave something out of the sixty-seven millions expended this year to pay them with. It is as well that the public should bear in mind that before election time the City pay-rolls are swelled to their utmost limits, and that if thirty men can be kept at a job which one would do, it is twenty-nine votes at the very least gained for Tammany. The progression of the Ring is so frightful Mr. GREEN by threatening him with a demonstration of the laborers whom they themselves have robbed of the money appropriated for them, and then to dismiss nothing to their pay-rolls for the double purpose of deterring from enlistment and manufacturing more votes.

From the text of the message of President TWEED, which is published this morning, it seems as if that veteran statesman were playing a bold game for the establishment of a monarchy in France. He makes no secret of his attachment to and confidence in that form of government, and of his intense dread of the "unknown future" that a Republic, fairly established, foreshadows for his country. Yet in the light of the recent experience of France, it is difficult to see what elements of permanence a monarchy can possess that would not be doubly assailable with a really republican Government. It not only enlist the support of a party. There is no profound and lasting monarchical sentiment at the command of any of the several possible candidates for the throne. Whichever one is chosen, he will meet with all the opposition of an elected Executive; and since that opposition, in a monarchy, cannot hope to obtain control of the country by peaceable and legitimate means, it will be continually tempted to resort to revolutions. Whatever obstacles to a stable Government would present themselves under a republic will be aggravated by this fact. A monarchy seems certain in France to be only the inauguration of a new era of repression—repression sincerely undertaken in the interest of order, but not the less sure to result in resolute forward violence.

Mr. LOUIS REYBAUD, in a late publication concerning the French Navy, makes explicit statements of what has been more obscurely told before. The explanation of the fact further the war was a matter of shame to France and surprise to the world. It seems, however, that the Alps could do nothing, or, what comes to the same thing, that those who controlled them thought so. Originally they were to have been reinforced by a fleet of transports, and to have operated on the coasts of the Baltic and North Sea. The early military disasters decided the point of sparing troops from the immediate field of war, and thus the project of a maritime diversion went over. It would have been better for their fame, however, if the French naval authorities had made an effort of some kind and failed, than have persevered in an inactivity that must always appear inglorious.

The ladies are carrying everything before them in Australia. In New South Wales the Government has lately officially announced that it will hereafter make no opposition to ladies operating in the telegraph offices. A Melbourne paper says females are to be employed in the Post-office there, and in various other employments formerly monopolized by men, the gentler sex are steadily pushing their way. Opinions may differ as to the admission of women to the learned professions, but certainly there should be no difference touching their eligibility to handicrafts or light trades they are fitted for and wish to practice. There is many a young girl, filled by a male, especially in the sales departments of shops, that might equally well be occupied by a woman, who would thus release the man to follow a more masculine business.

Science again asserts her claims in Paris. The journals there have a fresh sensation in the alleged discoveries of a young philosopher named STANISLAS MEUNIER. He is the assistant of the famed Prof. DAUBRÉE, and his merits are blazoned by M. GARCIN in the *Gazette*. The path of the "discovery" in that is problematic. Once there was a little more, smaller than the pea that Bates so saw, and that somehow or other it got smashed up. Its fragments, therefore, are spinning about in space, following in a general way their "primitive motions," but no one can find them, unable to resist the centre attraction falling upon it, to the terror of the ignorant and the perplexity of the wise. Thus the critics of the sibylline is made clear, so M. STANISLAS MEUNIER is now prepared to demonstrate. We are sorry to add that Prof. DAUBRÉE, the reasons variously interpreted, has forbidden the youthful savant further access to the collection of aërolites in the Paris Museum.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Forthcoming Republican Conventions.

Prospects for Harmony at Syracuse—Agitation in Worcester Over the Struggle of To-day—What is Thought and Felt in Washington—Miscellaneous.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Contesting Delegates Crowded to all Conventions—Names of the Probable Candidates—Failure of Newspaper Assaults to Create Trouble.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 26—Evening.—Nearly all the delegates to the Convention which meets at noon to-morrow have arrived in town, and all the hotels are crowded to overflowing. The attendance of outsiders is unusually large. Senator Fenton made his appearance at the Empire House this evening, much to the surprise of all, as it was given out that he was not coming. I understand he said he had not come to attend the Convention, but happened along this way "accidentally," as is his wont. Most of the prominent Republican politicians of the State are on hand, and all are confident of the success of the ticket at the coming election. The contesting delegations from New-York have dropped almost the only topic of discussion thus far, and the feeling is nearly unanimous among the country delegates, whether classed as Fenton or Conkling men, that the New-York tribe must not be permitted to disturb the harmony of the Convention. Among the rural delegations are an unusually large number of prudent, able and independent men, who say they care nothing for the squabbles of the New-York politicians over the Federal spoils, that they are not Murphy men and certainly are not Tammany Republicans, and they insist that the State Convention shall not be made the arena for their hostile combats. As between CONKLING and SHERMAN the friends of CONKLING will have a clear majority in the Convention, and can have everything their own way if they choose, but Senator CONKLING, who is a delegate himself, cordially seconds the efforts of those who are striving for harmony. The New-York trouble will probably be settled by the admission of both delegations, each delegate being allowed half a vote. The action of the State Committee in the reorganization will be approved, and the new State Committee be authorized to perfect the organization in New-York by a union of the two existing organizations on such terms as they may deem advisable in their discretion. On the question of indorsing the administration of Gen. GRANT there will be no opposition whatever, and even a resolution calling for his renomination in 1872 would receive almost unanimous vote and be hailed with boundless enthusiasm. The sentiment of the Convention on this point is so decided and unequivocal that even the Tammany Republican delegation find it necessary to announce themselves as earnest Grant men.

The Convention will organize by the election of Prof. ANDREW WHITE, of Cornell University, as Temporary Chairman, and in case Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD is present, he will be made permanent Chairman. There has been very little canvassing for candidates on the State ticket, the New-York contest having thus far absorbed everybody's attention. Caucuses will be held to-morrow morning, when those and other matters will receive attention. Several names have been mentioned for Attorney-General, but the choice will probably be ESTHAN ALLEN, of New-York, or Hon. W. W. GOODRICH, of Kings County. Senator TRAVERS, of Troy, has the best chance for Secretary of State, and ALEX. BARCLAY for Canal Commissioner. For Controller, Hon. FREEMAN CLARKE, of Monroe, and Ex-Auditor JAS. A. BELL, of Jefferson, head the list; while the leading candidates for State Prison Inspectors are W. C. TOMEY, of Columbia County, and THOS. KIRKPATRICK, of Cayuga.

Everybody is in high spirits to-night at the prospect of harmony and good feeling in the Convention, and four-fifths of the delegates condemn in unmeasured terms the extraordinary course resorted to by the New-York Tribune to foment disturbance and break up the Convention in a row. Cart-loads of that paper containing the attack on Collector MURPHY have been distributed gratuitously about the streets to-day, and tarries under every man's nose. Such violent and unmanly abuse has had the natural effect of exciting sympathy for Mr. MURPHY among those who might otherwise have been indifferent. The double-leaded editorial in Tuesday's Tribune, insinuating that Mr. MURPHY had brought up a gang of roughs to overawe the Convention, has added largely, this evening, to the general disgust at the course of that paper. If there are any roughs here from New-York, which nobody has yet discovered, they must have come up in company with the Police Commissioners, "Hank" SMITH and Ben. MATHEWS, both of whom are here to look out for the interests of their Tammany employers.

Action of the Young Men's Republican Association—Surrender to Senator Fenton.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The Young Men's Republican Association of New-York, of which Mr. SCHERER is chairman, held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a resolution proposing that both New-York delegations be admitted, each delegation casting a half vote, and that each delegation furnish three men to the State Central Committee, and those are reorganize the party in New-York City by the 1st of December, 1871.

Senator FENTON was serenaded at the Empire House to-night, and responded by saying that owing to his suffering from a sore throat he hoped they would excuse him from speaking, but returning his thanks for the honor, he introduced CHAUNCEY DEPEW, who, in a short speech counselled harmony, and attacked the Tammany Hall politicians. HAMILTON WARD, of Allegany, also spoke, counselling harmony and denouncing the conduct of the Tammany Hall office-holders.

Additional Delegates to the State Convention.

The following are additional delegates to the Republican State Convention today, and they very nearly complete the list for the entire State:

ALLEGANY—Hamilton Ward, Wm. M. Smith, John S. Leonard, William E. Hammond, A. J. Wellman.

ESSEX—Robert S. Hale, John Hammond, H. C. Boynton.

GENESEE—Seth Wakeman, Lemuel N. Bangs, William Tuttle, Daniel F. Merrill.

KINGS, First District—John Disbow, John Lear; Second District—R. D. Billman, Dwight Johnson, E. J. Whalen; Third District—D. Pixley; Fourth District—T. C. Moore, J. S. Johnson; Fourth District—James Jourdan, E. E. Richardson, William Adams; Fifth District—E. D. Webster, D. S. Stewart, E. M. Whiting; Sixth District—John W. Hanson, Jacob Worth, John F. Ames; Seventh District—Samuel T. Maddey, Metzmund Kaufmann, Frederick Coeben; Eighth District—Joseph Wilkyson, Clinton Fisher, George C. Benedict; Ninth District—A. M. Bliss, John H. Van Sicklen, Barnet Johnson.

ONTARIO, First District—Jedediah Dewey, Cortez Jessup, George W. Barnes.

ORANGE, First District—William C. Fields, Benjamin Latimer, David Cribbens; Second District—W. C. Fields, David Wilbur, M. H. Mathewson.

RENSSELAER, Third District—J. Thomas De Lyle, Barent J. Van Rossen, Kendrick Bailey.

SCHOHARIE—Lorin H. Jackson, John De La Vergne, Edward Gebhard.

TOMPKINS—Milo Goodrich, F. M. Finch, J. Dana Pease, Epenetus Howe.

ULSTER—Second District—Thaddeus Hart, Joseph Hasbrouck, Hector Sears; Third District—William W. Lockwood, John Lyon, John Davis.

WASHINGTON—First District, P. C. Hitchcock, Thomas Stevenson, James S. Sweet.

WYOMING—Walcott J. Humphrey, C. D. Farnum.

Official Election Returns from New-Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 26.—The special counting of the votes shows that GALLEGOS, Democrat, received 7,670; CHAVES, Republican, 6,305; SENA, Independent, 2,884. Four precincts, which have been thrown out for informalities, would probably increase GALLEGOS' majorities. The Legislature stands, Senate—Democrats 6, Republicans 3, Independent 1. The House—Democrats 11, Republicans 11, Independent 4. Both parties claim the power. The Democrats held a glorification meeting a few nights since, at which speeches were made by W. C. RENCHER, Judge BENEDICT and Hon. JOSEPH M. GALLEGOS. The weather is very fine.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrival of the Members to the Republican State Convention—Chances of the Respective Candidates—Important Decision by the State Central Committee.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 26.—All the trains arriving in this city today have brought the delegates and friends of the various candidates to be present at the Republican State Convention at Mechanic Hall to-morrow. In spite of clouds and occasional rain, the crowd of citizens and strangers on the streets this evening is larger than was ever known before on such an occasion. The friends of WASHBURN, LORING, RICE and BUTLER have their head-quarters at the Bay State House, the latter three being present in person, while the interests of Mr. WASHBURN are in the hands of prominent friends. The head-quarters of all the candidates have been thronged all the afternoon. Gen. BUTLER has been very active, taking almost the entire charge of his part of the performance. Among the prominent men present this evening in addition to the candidates named, are HARAT JEWELL, Hon. W. W. BIRD, Ex-Attorney-General HOAR, Hon. E. L. DAWES, Hon. G. F. HOAR, and many others. The Committee of Conference of the friends of WASHBURN, RICE and LORING have been appointed to bring about a union of delegates against the forces of BUTLER. WASHBURN's friends feel confident that their candidate will be finally agreed upon, and will defeat BUTLER in the Convention, while there is considerable talk among outsiders of a final union upon some man not now reckoned on the list of candidates. Mr. DAWES being prominently mentioned. The State Central Committee decided that delegates shall be admitted to the Convention who bear credentials from officers of caucuses held at the time and place appointed by the regular town Republican Committees. Delegates then admitted to be entitled to vote on all questions except that of the regularity of their own individual election. This gives BUTLER the delegations from Ward 6, Boston, from Athol and from Milford. Conceding this fact, the returns, as carefully revised, show a clear majority against BUTLER of over fifty. A Butler meeting was held this evening at Mechanics' Hall, which was densely packed, some 3,000 persons being present. So much interest is centered on the Governor question that the remainder of the ticket is scarcely mentioned. It is understood, however, that little opposition will be made to the nomination of Hon. EMORY F. ALDRICH for Attorney-General.

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, of this city, is expected to be President of the Convention, as he is a pronounced Washburn man. It is stated that the friends of BUTLER will contest his election to that position, thus making a test question of their strength as the outset. If the present programme is carried out it is expected that the following gentlemen will constitute the Committee on Credentials: At Large—Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar and F. A. Hobart. By Counties—Essex, Hon. Henry Carter; Middlesex, Hon. T. Wentworth; Suffolk, Hon. H. H. Coolidge; Plymouth, William Atwood; Bristol, Thomas Dean; Franklin, Louis Merriam; Hampden, J. S. Loomis; Hampshire, Richard Kimeman; Berkshire, Hon. C. J. Kittredge; Barnstable, Jonathan Higgins; Dukes, Hon. Alfred Macey; Norfolk, George F. Woodman; Worcester, Hon. Adin Thayer. It is expected that Prof. CHADBOURNE will be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Midnight.—The Committee of Conference of the friends of WASHBURN, RICE and LORING are still deliberating, and nothing outside is known of the result of their conference. Strong hope is expressed by the friends of WASHBURN that the forces will finally unite on their candidate. The Butler men are more confident than ever, and some of his enemies concede his nomination by the Convention.

Half-past 11 o'clock A. M.—The Committee of Conference have just come out, and report progress. The state that no final action has been taken, but that there is no doubt of harmonious action in the morning.

In his speech at Mechanics' Hall Gen. BUTLER repeated his assertions in regard to the management of the lunatic asylum in this city. In the course of his remarks he compared the treatment which he received in this campaign from newspapers to the abuse bestowed upon Jesus Christ, quoting liberally from the Bible, and said he had no doubt that 1,872 years ago they had a Springfield *Republican*. His allusions to the Republican Party, and to its future prospects, were received with little demonstration, while his appeals to the laboring men for support were greeted with much applause. He took occasion to indorse Gen. GRANT, but Gen. HINCKS, who was the next speaker, alluded to Gen. BUTLER as the "future Chief Magistrate of this country"—a sentiment which elicited much applause.

Washburn Hall was also filled with listeners to speeches in favor of Gen. BUTLER—RODNEY, FRENCH and others, being speakers. The unorganized of Butler procession did not take place this evening. Gen. BUTLER was received at the Bay State House at the close of the speeches by a great crowd, who were enthusiastic in their demonstrations.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Interest in the Coming Conventions—Denunciation of Disorganizers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—All interest here is centred in the action of the State Conventions of New-York and Massachusetts, which convene to-morrow. The canvass in the latter State has been watched with great anxiety and interest, and the spectacle of such men as the poet LONGFELLOW and President ELIOT attending a caucus is taken as strong evidence of the depth to which the feelings of the people have been stirred. As to New-York the hope is entertained that a harmonious result may be evolved out of the present condition of affairs, notwithstanding the obstacles which have been placed in the way by the tools of the Tammany Ring. The course of the New-York *Tribune*, yesterday, is denounced in very strong terms by a distinguished New-England Senator, heretofore noted for his partiality to that paper, and all shades of Republicans here unite in condemnation of its reckless and indecent course.

THE PARTY AND THE PRESIDENT

Speech of Secretary Robeson in Philadelphia on Monday.

In his able and eloquent speech in Philadelphia, on Monday, Secretary ROBESON said:

There is one great central truth in government which the Republican Party has established which is worth to the world more than language can express. It has illustrated to the world and established forever the great truth necessary to the success of the Christian political idea, viz.: That freedom and strength are compatible qualities. The Democratic Party has been and is organized in opposition to all this. They still declare and parade in every platform and declaration the principles of disease from which the rebellion took its origin. They still mourn the root from which the bitter fruit sprung. They still resist in every speech and platform that the results of the great victory are unconstitutional and illegal. They still resist in all legislation every endeavor to carry into effect these results, and to bring about the acceptance of the situation thus produced. By every means in their power short of the actual continuance of the war they maintain the conflict and resist the result of victory. They are the hope of disorganizers everywhere. They look to renewing their relations with them in the future as in the past. A single instance of it symbolizes the spirit of all their action, and will suffice to show how strengthening to traitors and how dangerous to the whole country would be the renewal of their power. See the vote on the payment of Southern claims, where the whole Democratic Senate voted to pay almost the whole rebel war claim. Now then, gentlemen, in questions which involve only forms and methods for the accomplishment for the same ends of conceded propriety, and only questions of administration and policy, there is room for discussion and difference of opinion and practice. But when the question is vital and involves the very spirit and essence of the Government, and includes the question as to whether the Government shall live or die, then, if there is safety in one opinion and practice, there is danger and destruction in the other. The Republican Party cannot die while this spirit lives, or the country and its interest and the spirit of the Constitution will die with it. The mission of the Republican Party is not ended, and under some form of organization and endeavor it will continue to exist and fight so long as there are principles of civil liberty to be established and maintained and new fields of progress to be traversed.

In President GRANT the great Republican Party has a most complete and fortunate representative. He is one of the men who joined it because of the principles it holds and the attitude it assumes. And he belongs to it not through previous personal or party association or education, but because he believes that its principles represent the nation's safety, development and destiny; and he represents in person as well as doing he represents the interests of the whole people. In illustration of his fitness and ability as the head of our Government, I point without distrust to his success in the discharge of every duty which the people have intrusted to him. As a soldier, he redeemed your country and re-established your Government. As a statesman, he will preserve, protect and defend and maintain and Government and all that makes the safety and advancement of the one, the dignity and honor of the other.

The ability to command great armies and guide great campaigns has been an index of ability for government since governments began. We are so disarmed by the simplicity of his character that we are apt not to appreciate him; but the mind which alone was able to grasp and control in one harmonious conception the elements of the great rebellion, the brain which alone was competent to conceive in its grand proportions, and carry out in its endless details the great campaign which resulted from the Mississippi to the sea, is honored by cool judgment and inspired by unselfish patriotism, and pursuing no policy against the will of the people, may safely be left to administer the settled and defined functions of a representative Government safe from the criticisms of theorists and restless reformers, of the loud-mouthed of smaller souls who were in the hour of great emergency dwarfed in the shadow of his great genius, or moved as puppets to execute his will.

It is true, as he himself has said, "No man can hope to perform duties so delicate and responsible as pertain to the Presidential office without sometimes incurring the hostility of those to whom their exercise brushes the feet, ed with insufficient consideration; but he who undertakes to conduct the affairs of a great Government as a faithful public servant, if sustained by the approval of his own conscience, may rely with confidence upon the candor and intelligence of a free people, whose best interests he has striven to serve, and can bear with patience the censure of disappointed men."

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

Alexander H. Stephens Gives His Views Respecting it—The Repudiation of the Amendments the Sole Hope of the Party.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS gives in a recent number of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, a long article devoted to a consideration of the issues involved in the contest of 1872, as he understands them. He says, in concluding:

"The idea has been given out, and repeated again and again, in divers quarters, that the 'new departure' programme is that on which the Northern Democracy are united, and that the Southern Democrats should cease to agitate their opposition to it. To this we say, emphatically, that we are at direct issue with all those who maintain any such position. We should despair of the country if we believed any such thing. This 'new departure' programme is nothing but the work or device of a New-York political ring, composed chiefly of those who never were Democrats, except from necessity. Their main object, as we believe, is success for spoils alone, and not with any view to the maintenance of the liberties of the country. Indeed, upon the direct issue between constitutionalism and centralism we believe they would openly espouse the cause of the latter. The true question before us is, Shall we support the Democratic candidate upon the Jeffersonian platform of principles, one of the chiefs of this Ring rebuked to answer, as our readers know.

It is true this Ring, in an evil hour, by their corrupt means, got the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Maine, Iowa and Wisconsin to adopt their scheme, more or less distinctly set forth in all their late State conventions, but we utterly deny that these conventions, by their resolutions, expressed the views of the honest masses of the Democracy in a single one of these States.

We do know that this Ring endeavored to get the Democratic Congress to incorporate their views and policy in their late address, referred to, and they utterly failed in that attempt. It was then they sought to operate through the State conventions, by the manipulations they could there more successfully practice. But there has been no fair expression of the sentiments of the masses of the Democracy on this subject, in a single State of the Union, as yet. The Democratic members of Congress refused to give the 'new departure' programme their approval. It is, therefore, nothing but bald assumption—a begging of the question—to assert, or argue, as if the 'new departure' is in accordance with the views, generally, of the masses of the Northern Democracy, or ever will be. The masses of the Northern Democracy are as true to the principles of liberty and the Constitution as the Southern Democracy. This is our view of their patriotic devotion to the great constitutional principles involved in the contest of 1872. We believe, also, that they are anxious for unity upon the chief issue in the contest, and have as little disposition to ignore it as we have. Then why should not all lovers friend of the Constitution everywhere—unite in boring and storming, as well as other opponents of the policy as well as principle of the 'new departure,' are earnestly doing, to bring about a perfect unity of the party upon the only programme which can possibly secure success in the rescue and preservation of our free institutions? While this is an open question, before the meeting of the General Convention of the party next year, ought not every sentinel upon the watch-tower—every organ of Democratic public opinion who does not approve the "new departure"—openly and boldly so proclaim? Is not this the sound dictate of the highest wisdom, as well as the purest patriotism?"

POLITICAL NOTES.

State Senator COMTE, of California, denies that he intends to resign.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention, it rain, will consist of 1,105 delegates.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS continues to talk about the Peoples of the United States.

A new candidate for the United States Senate has appeared in California—Gen. JOHN B. FRISBIE, of Solano.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is expected to address the Virginia Republican State Convention in Richmond today.

It is Congressman GEORGE F. HOAR who has been invited to preside over the Massachusetts Republican State Convention today.

Hon. WEBSTER WAGNER says he has no intention of withdrawing as a candidate for nomination for Senator in the Fifteenth District.

The Buffalo *Express* writes warmly in favor of the nomination of GEORGE S. HAZARD, of that city, for Controller on the Republican ticket.

Secretary ROBESON, Senator HENRY WILSON, Hon. STOCKTON MATTHEWS, and Gen. T. M. ITTS spoke at political meetings in Philadelphia on Monday night.

An attempt was made on the night of Sept. 25 to burn the building being erected for a Governor's mansion at Sacramento, Cal. Work was stopped on the building just after the election.

The Republicans of Oswego County have nominated the following ticket: For Judge, C. WHITNEY; for Surrogate, T. W. SKINNER; for Superintendent of the Poor, CARSON WHITE; for Coroner, LUCIUS STEVENS.

The Richmond County delegates to the Republican Convention for the Third Judicial District are THOMAS SADLER and GEORGE F. AVERY. The County Convention meets Oct. 9 to nominate county officers.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading Democratic paper in Ohio, says: "The effort of HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY to hold on to their places, under the circumstances, is a piece of monstrous effrontery and assurance."

A Newburyport landlord told a party of Democrats, who wished him to provide a supper for ALBERT PIKE on his recent visit to his native town, that there is not money enough in Massachusetts to persuade him to do it.

The Republicans of Albany County have nominated Hon. JAMES H. ADAMS for Senator; JACOB J. WESLEY for County Judge, WILLIAM H. GERRISH for District Attorney, HIRAM GRIGGS for Surrogate, and ALBERT C. JUDSON for County Clerk.

The political excitement in Texas is intense, and it is predicted that more votes will be polled at the Congressional election in October than ever before. The discussion seems to be wholly confined to the administration of the State Government, and the result is doubtful.

A Washington correspondent of a San Francisco paper thinks he has hit upon the true solution of the question when he suggests that we should have two national capitals, one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific coast. This correspondent is in a minority of one in that matter.

The Omaha *Republican* concedes that the new Constitution has been ratified by the people of Nebraska by a small majority, and says that the Republican Party of the State must avoid factional contests, and beware of purely personal ambitions if it would preserve its integrity or its dominance.

The Republicans of Monroe County have made these nominations: For Senator, James H. Kelly; for County Judge, Jerome Fuller; for Surrogate, W. Dean Shuart; for District Attorney, George Raines; for Justice of Sessions, Henry B. Hett; for Coroners, Thomas W. Morrison, Thomas V. B. Durand.

IRA D. BROWN, of Weedsport, whom the Republicans of the First District of Cayuga have nominated for Assembly, is a physician. He was for many years the editor of the leading Republican daily in Oswego, and has been the Albany correspondent of such sterling Republican newspapers as the Utica *Herald*, Syracuse *Journal*, and Elmira *Advertiser*.

Mr. E. KIRKE HART, whom the Republicans of Orleans County have nominated for the Assembly is Cashier of the Orleans County National Bank, is well acquainted with the people of his district and their varied interests, and, a correspondent guarantees, would under no circumstances become the tool of corruptionists or the instrument of public plunderers.

As already stated the Republicans of the Second District of Chautauqua have nominated JEROME PRESTON, of Jamestown, for Assembly. It is said WILKES was in Sinclairsville when the Convention was held on Saturday, but did not make his appearance in that body. The Dunkirk delegation was pledged to vote for him on an informal ballot, but had no opportunity.

A meeting of the "Irish Labor League," an organization for the protection of American industry, was held in Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday night, and was addressed by Hon. A. L. MORRISON, J. F. SCHANDLAN, of Illinois, and Major M. BOLAND, of Kentucky. The League intends to hold meetings in the principal cities of the country, and is declared to be in correspondence with 250 towns, in all of which clubs are being formed.

Some California Democrats have held a meeting in San Francisco to consider the advisability of calling an extra session of the Legislature in November for the object of trying to deprive the people of some of the results of their victory. The new Legislature will meet in December, and the old one has been pronounced the most corrupt that ever disgraced the State. But what care Democrats for that? As it is Democratic it could be used to distribute partisan plunder, and its acts could not be repealed, because the Democrats have a majority in the next Senate.

The members of the New-Jersey Democratic State Central Committee thus far reported are: Burlington County, William J. McMichael; Camden, Thomas McKeon; Cumberland, Charles C. Grosscup; Gloucester, Joseph Carter; Hunterdon, Edmund Perry; Mercer, A. J. Smith; Middlesex, Wright Robbins; Monmouth, Charles Haight; Morris, Frederick A. DeMott; Passaic, David Henry; Salem, Albert H. Stape; Somerset, John V. Vechte; Sussex, Thomas Kaye; Warren, Lewis C. Reese. The other counties are expected to report at a meeting of the Executive Committee in Trenton, Oct. 3.

Senator RICE was serenaded in Little Rock, Ark., before his recent departure for Washington, and in his brief response said: "We must see to it that so far as our action is concerned, neither in this State nor in the nation, the high purpose and standard of the party principles shall be lowered or tarnished. The men whom we elect to us must be men whose faces will be as bright and unselfish as the party they represent and the platform they stand on. Personal consideration must be cast aside, and men whose records and devotion to true Republicanism no enemy can touch to harm must be placed in the front."

The contest for the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth District has been very animated between Hon. H. E. BOSWORTH, of the present incumbent, and Hon. JOSEPH POTTER, County Judge of Washington County. The Troy *Times* says the delegates have all been elected now, and it is understood that seven are certain for Mr. POTTER, viz.: two from Washington County, and one each from the Counties of Clinton, Franklin, Essex, Montgomery and Fulton. Six are counted certain for Judge ROSEKRANS, viz.: two each from St. Lawrence and Saratoga, and one each from Warren and Schenectady. The third delegate from St. Lawrence is supposed to be for Mr. POTTER, which will secure his nomination. The Convention is to meet at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday, Oct. 4.

The Chicago *Times*, which is much more truly a Democratic organ than any paper now published in New-York, says in its issue of Monday: "One of the many phases of the Tammany villainy in the New-York presents the question: 'Is it to be accepted by the Democratic Party in New-York?' raised by that obese mountain of corruption, WILLIAM M. TWEED?' The appearances are that the man TWEED imagines himself to be the owner of it, and that he will make such efforts in the assertion of his title as may lead to violence. Very good. It only remains, then, for honest men who hold that Democratic principles are worth struggling for to accept the issue which the obese villain offers, on his own terms, and trust consequences to God Almighty. Either TWEED must die politically, or the party upon whose neck he has fastened as the Old Man of the Sea must die organically. There is no middle ground. TWEED must die; 'peaceably if he will, forcibly if he must.' But let honest New-York Democracy see to it that on the day when the man TWEED attempts to assert an assumed ownership of the Democratic Party by the invocation of violence, both he and his myrmidons shall meet a doom from which there will be no future awakening."

Local Political Brevities.

At a meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, Mr. BERNARD HESS was unanimously nominated for Assembly.

The friends of JAMES O'BRIEN assembled on the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Monday evening, 25th inst., and organized a campaign club.

Democratic primaries were held last night in the Wards of Long Island City and at Newtown, and delegates elected to represent Newtown and Long Island City, both at the Assembly and the County Convention.

The Eighteenth Ward Andrew Jackson Club held a meeting last evening at No. 230 Third-avenue, ALEXANDER M. CABLE, President, in the chair. Resolutions indorsing Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN as the "people's" candidate for State Senator from the Seventh Senatorial District were unanimously adopted.

The admirers of Ex-Policeman PATRICK LOGAN met last evening at No. 318 Tenth-avenue. Addresses were delivered in support of Mr. LOGAN's claim to the nomination for the Fifteenth Assembly District. A resolution was adopted by the meeting promising their support to Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of JAMES O'BRIEN, in the Twenty-first Ward, was held last evening, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirtieth street. Addresses were made by FRANK CAMPION, FREDERICK FURCELL, Mr. WAKEFIELD, THOMAS FOLEY and Major BUCK, all of whom strongly commended the nomination of JAMES O'BRIEN for Senator in the Seventh District.

The Eighth Ward New Departure Association has passed resolutions "inviting the enrollment of citizens who are anxious to assist in removing that mass of political corruption that has for years been gnawing at the vitals of our Commonwealth, burdening our citizens with fraudulent taxation, and disgracing the honorable positions that their constituents selected them to fill."

At the Democrats' primary meeting, held in Hempstead, yesterday, the following persons were chosen delegates to the County Convention: George Williams, Edin Kellam, Anthony Wright, Sam. McDermott, James More, James McCarthy, H. F. Post. To the Assembly Convention—Stephen Balchirs, John H. Curtiss, John B. Burgess, Oliver Lopher, L. L. Simons, Henry McDermott.

The Democratic Union Organization, of which Mr. PATRICK KEVIN is President, held meetings last evening in the different wards, and elected delegates to the State Convention. Among the delegates are Smith Ely, Jr., John W. Chandler, Daniel P. Thomas, Christian Swartzwalder, Edward Burtre, James Bagley, Arthur J. Delaney, John McKeon, Abram R. Lawrence and Roswel D. Hatch.

A crowded meeting of the Twentieth Ward James O'Brien Association was held at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, last evening. Mr. M. J. MCKENNA addressed the meeting, reviewing at length the frauds perpetrated by the four leaders of Tammany, TWEED, SWEENY, HALL and CONNOLLY, and urging his hearers to put forward all their strength in support of Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN in his efforts for Reform and for the overthrow of Ring rule.

The following members of the New-Jersey Democratic State Committee have been appointed: Burlington, Wm. P. McMichael; Camden, Thomas McKeon; Cumberland, Charles C. Grosscup; Gloucester, Joseph Carter; Hunterdon, Edmund Perry; Mercer, A. J. Smith; Middlesex, Wright Robbins; Monmouth, Charles Haight; Morris, Fred. A. De Mott; Passaic, David Henry; Salem, Albert H. Stape; Somerset, John V. Vechte; Sussex, Thomas Kaye; Warren, Lewis C. Reese.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr WACHTEL will be heard in BOIELDIEU's delicious opera of "La Dame Blanche," at the Stadt Theatre, to-night. His next rôle will be that of *Fra Diavolo*.

THE DOLBY TROUPE.

Mr. Santley, Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. J. G. Patey, all members of Mr. GEORGE DOLBY's concert troupe, arrived yesterday by the Russia.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The arrival of Mlle. MARIE LEON DUVAL, by the *Ville de Paris*, yesterday, completes the members of the Italian company engaged by Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

Another popular and brilliant artist arrived from Europe yesterday, to make the concerts of the season even more attractive than early announcements promised. Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI returned by the *Italy*, which steamer, by the way, also brought Miss FLORA MORIARTY.

Miscellaneous.

PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.

The Paris Pavilion Circus, whereof we wrote when its entertainments were enjoyed in Brooklyn, is now installed in Fourteenth-street, close upon Third-avenue. The beauty and solidity of the structure wherein the performances are given would alone make it deserve a visit, did not the number and talent of the artists, and the variety of the programme they interpret, make the brightness and comfort of the place a matter of secondary importance. As it is, the pill offered nightly, and at matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, could not certainly be bettered. Some capital scenes illustrative of prairie life open the evening, and a medley of equestrian feats, acrobatic acts and comic sketches follows. The bastoute leaping and the deeds on the trapeze—the latter done by young SIEGRIST and the child ROBERT—may be cited as notable features, while a spectacle of rare interest is afforded by Mr. DAN RICE'S showing of a most beautiful and intelligent trained horse. The Paris Pavilion Circus is worthy, in all respects, of its reputation, and we are glad to see that this is increasing by the prestige of a very successful season in this City.

The *Illustrated London News*, just received, contains some very excellent and spirited pictures; the *Graphic* has sundry sketches executed with the usual boldness and strength; *Punch* has several very good hits; and the *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, *Academy*, *Nature*, &c., are up to their usual standard of excellence. All these English weeklies, together with the latest issues of periodicals, native and foreign, are to be had at Mr. BRENTANO'S well-known store at No. 33 Union-square.

WHEN MAY DIAMONDS BE WORN?—The diamond is adapted to all styles of dress. No change of fashion prevents its use. Other kinds of jewelry may be affected. Coral is becoming to the young, but out of place upon the middle-aged; pearls are exclusively the attendant upon weddings; jet, though it is now worn by ladies who are not in mourning, was and may soon again become the synonym of grief, but on all occasions, by all ages and both sexes, the diamond may be worn, and is, at once, the most genteel and appropriate ornament. It is becoming alike to young and old, and is suitable for the promenade, the ball-room, the church, the dining-room, the marriage altar or the deepest mourning. In former articles upon the diamond which have appeared in our paper, we spoke of its value depending upon its color, size and purity; desire now to recommend its adoption as the most economical ornament, from its adaptability to all styles of dressing. For dress use, a profusion even of diamonds is not in severity good taste, though it may be an evidence of wealth. Diamonds of moderate size are the most beautiful for wear. The largest known diamond, weighing 280 carats, which was brought to the King of Portugal from Brazil, and whose value is estimated by some writers at $28,000,000; the famous Russian diamond of 195 carats; that of the Great Mogul, out, weighing 280 carats; that which was purloined from a Brahminical idol, and was ultimately bought by the Empress CATHARINE for $450,000, an annuity of $2,000, and a title of nobility, are not suitable for personal adornment. They may be valuable because rare, and marks of royalty, but stones of more modest dimensions are more tasteful and elegant for dress purposes. The American is the most fastidious customer for diamonds. The markets of the world are searched for pure white stones to please his taste. Nowhere else, where wealth is more evenly distributed, there are more diamonds in use among the general public than in any other country. An examination of the stock of Messrs. STARR & MARCUS, No. 9 John-street, New-York, (upstairs,) will convince any one that our people are most critical and particular in the purchase of diamonds. Their stock embraces diamonds unmounted, from the modest dew-drop sparkle to the fiery, sun-refracting brilliant; diamonds set in almost every variety of style, the solitaire ring, which the not wealthy young man may purchase as the engagement pledge; the glistening set, which only the rich may buy, the necklaces, the bracelets, the ear-rings, the brooch, the medallion, the monogramic locket—in fact, all styles of jewelry perfected by skilled labor, where diamonds may sparkle.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 9 JOHN-ST., (UPSTAIRS,)
Make a specialty of the
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
STERLING SILVER-WARE.
Especial attention is requested to the many new and elegant pieces manufactured expressly to our order the past year, and quite recently completed.
An unusually attractive assortment of novelties, in fancy silver, cases for wedding gifts, of an inexpensive character.
The works of the Gorham Company are very extensive, enabling them to employ the most accomplished talent in designing, skill in producing, and the best labor-saving machinery and method of manufacture, thus reducing the cost and bringing these beautiful wares within the reach of almost every purchaser.
The standard of this Silver is that of British Sterling, 925-1000.—*Advertisement.*

BROMO CHLORALUM is the best deodoriser and disinfectant to purify the air of the sick room. It destroys all the foul odors of *sewers* and *cancerous affections*; is odorless and non-poisonous. Prepared *only* by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.—*Advertisement.*

Head-Quarters for Single
WALTHAM WATCHES,
FULLER & CO., No. 13 Bond-st.
—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Grandin Disinfectant.
Adopted by the New-York Board of Health. Sold by all the principal druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

We say, also, go to B. S. SQUIER, No. 104 Fulton-st., upstairs, for watches, jewelry, diamonds, silver-ware. He sells direct from the iron safe, first hands, therefore you save by manufacturers' prices.—*Advertisement.*

Deposit your surplus money in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 128 Nassau-st. Interest begins on the first of every month.—*Advertisement.*

NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 636 Broadway, offer a splendid variety of chandeliers and gas fixtures in bronze, gilt, ormolu, and illuminated colors.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25; and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, has stood the test of many years.

Royal Havana Lottery.
$300,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 344 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Cured.—Hofmeister.—Dr. T. H. SHARP'S DYSPEPSIA PILLS. Wholesale, office No. 427 Canal-st. For sale by John F. Henry, F. C. Wells & Co., Charles A. Crittenton, Joseph A. Morgan. Retail by all druggists. Price $1 per box.

The Best Place in New-York to Buy RELIABLE WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, RICH JEWELRY, and STERLING SILVER, is SQUIER'S, No. 104 Fulton-st. Diamonds a specialty.

The Wilcox Silent Sewing-Machine—The best and cheapest first-class machines in the world. Price from $45 to $150. Sales-room 707 Broadway.

Wear a Stylish and Elegant Hat or Bonnet to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet floors are superseding all other

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, notwithstanding that the storm materially interfered with a large attendance, the following business was transacted: JOSEPH McGUIRE, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WM. H. ROONEY, Esq., referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, the latter 19.11 by 75, No. 359 Eleventh-avenue, west side, 60 feet 6 inches north of Forty-second-street, for $7,300; also, the premises adjoining, No. 361, house similar, lot 20 by 75, for $7,700. The houses in each instance are about 45 feet deep. Both pieces of property were purchased by HUGH MURRAY, as owner of real estate in the immediate vicinity. The mortgages foreclosed were for $5,000 on each piece, loaned on the lots before the buildings were erected. The prices realized were therefore considered very low, although it may be stated that the houses are in good repair, requiring some $2,000 to be expended to put them in good order. The legal sale of a house and lot on Twenty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, announced for yesterday, was adjourned by JAMES M. MILLER, the auctioneer, until Wednesday of next week, Oct. 4. No other business was transacted at the Exchange, except an assignee's sale in bankruptcy by E. E. LUDLOW & Co., under the direction of JOHN SEDGWICK, Esq., at which various notes, accounts, assets, &c., to a large amount, belonging to the estate of GRYLLS and JOHN W. ODDIE, bankrupts, were disposed of, realizing, however, but a trifling sum. The feature of the only auction advertised is that at Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, a Sheriff's sale of the desirable country residence formerly owned and occupied by HEBRON M. JOHNSON. At the Exchange, from appearances, the markets will be quiet.

Exchange Sales Tuesday, Sept. 26.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

Cellary brick house and lot No. 329 11th-av. w. s., 20 ft. n. of 43d-st.; house 19 1/2x sheet 98, lot 19.6x98.9x irr.....$7,900

Cellary brick house and lot No. 361 11th-av., adjoining above; house 20x38, lot 20x75.....7,700

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

NO. 100 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully solicit the patronage of real estate owners desiring to sell, lease, or rent. Particular attention paid to property placed exclusively in their hands.

Refer to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO.,
WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

LIST OF HOUSES OF MEDIUM SIZE AND PRICE FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION THIS FALL:

E. 56th-st., near 5th-av., four stories.
E. 46th-st., near 5th-av., new and handsome.
E. 60th-st., near 4th-av., four stories, brown stone.
W. 56th-st., near 6th-av., new, four stories.
E. 54th-st., near 5th-av., with bank building.
E. 46th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, brick.
E. 46th-st., near 5th-av., beautiful French basement.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av., four stories.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av., recently overhauled.
W. 47th-st., near 5th-av., four stories.
E. 30th-st., near Park-av., handsome French basement.
E. 30th-st., near Park-av., three stories, French roof.
E. 30th-st., near Park-av., three stories, brown stone, basement.
E. 30th-st., near 5th-av., three stories, brown stone.
E. 30th-st., near Lexington-av., three stories, brick.
E. 32d-st., op. Madison-square, English basement.
E. 27th-st., near Union-square, three stories, brick.
W. 34th-st., near 8th-av., basement.
Lexington-av., near 24th-st., three stories.
Lexington-av., near 30th-st., three stories and back building.
Lexington-av., near 32d-st., brown stone.
Lexington-av., near 42d-st., four stories, French roof.
Lexington-av., near 53d-st., handsome brown stone.

For permits and all further particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 26 East 17th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE FROM $30,000 TO $50,000.

5th-av., near Broadway.	111th-st., near Broadway.
5th-av., near 59th-st.	111th-st., near 5th-av.
59th-st., near 5th-av.	119th-st., near Broadway.
31st-st., near 6th-av.	31st-st., near 5th-av.
32d-st., near 6th-av.	32d-st., near 5th-av.
33d-st., near 6th-av.	33d-st., near 5th-av.
34th-st., near 5th-av.	37th-st., near Lexington-av
34th-st., near Madison-av.	36th-st., near 6th-av.
37th-st., near 5th-av.	61st-st., near 5th-av.
37th-st., near 6th-av.	67th-st., near 5th-av.
47th-st., near 5th-av.	68th-st., near 5th-av.
48th-st., near 7th-av.	53d-st., near 5th-av.
54th-st., near Madison-av.	54th-st., near 8th-av.
57th-st., near 5th-av.	60th-st., near 6th-av.
74th-st., near Madison-av.	55th-st., near 5th-av.

Also a house in 23d-st., near 8th-av., worth $80,000, to exchange for a house up-town worth $40,000 difference in cash.

TAYLOR & STEARNS,
No. 1 1/2 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT.

We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at renewed valuations, with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison-av., a handsome English basement house, brown-stone front, five stories in height; it has every modern convenience; decorated by Marcotte, and all in the most perfect order. The furniture, most of which was made to order in Paris, will be sold with the house, if desired, at much below its cost. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1 1/2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 87TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 5th-av., a four-story, brown-stone house, 20x75 feet, lot 80.9; will be sold or rented with the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 26 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN the Bowery, near Bond-st.; leased for $6,800 a year; a desirable investment. We particularly call the attention of capitalists to the above. DYE & CURTIS, No. 859 6th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, 200 FEET 7 inches 54th-av. on Gilsey's, a first-class brown-stone house, 25x38, lot 100 feet; also, an elegant full-size house on 55th-st., near 3d-av.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY IN the Westchester County, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, nearly new, with all modern improvements; houses not quite finished. J. C. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS four-story houses, trimmed in hard-wood, on 55th-st., between 6th and Lexington-avs., Nos. 114 and 116. Apply on the premises.

$12,000 WANTED ON FIRST-MORT-gage on improved City real estate. No broker need apply. B. C. THAYER, No. 32 Park-row.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, sums to suit applicants; no bonus required on first-class property. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1 1/2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BROWN-stone house on 23d-st., 21 feet front, with all modern improvements. Price, $35,000. Terms to suit. DYE & CURTIS, No. 859 6th-av.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIXTH LOTS, WITH buildings, fine 6th-av., 200th-st., in parcels to suit. Inquire in the office of stone-yard.

FIRST-CLASS AND MODERATE-SIZED house, with possession, for sale by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A MOST DESIRABLE COUNTRY-SEAT, containing about 14 and 12 acres of land, bordering on the beautiful lake and village of Nyack, the town of Canandaigua, N. Y., all but twenty acres in high cultivation, fruit, &c., very healthy; good echoing and fishing privileges; a much better class would sell furniture and everything necessary for keeping a farm; terms liberal. For particulars address Box No. 816 Canandaigua, or N. G. FAIRMAN, No. 288 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEIGHBORHOOD VILLA site; a desirable plot of ground, healthy location, south side of Staten Island, commanding extensive views of the ocean, Long Island and New-Jersey shores, well wooded, and watered with living springs; convenient to railroad, admirably adapted for several cottages or a first-class hotel; terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FARM OF 208 acres, in Virginia, only five miles from Keysville Depot, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad; there is a good dwelling-house, 36 feet square, barn, carriage and other out-houses, two fruit orchards, plenty of wood, good water, &c., &c.; to be sold on account of the owner residing in the West. Apply to PETER ANDERSON, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF FREDERICK Hallock, at Quogue, Long Island, containing some 150 acres, of which 90 are tillable and meadow, the balance woodland, with good dwelling-house, two barns, and other farm buildings; is pleasantly situated on Shinnecock Bay. For further particulars inquire of JOHN F. FOSTER, Esq., at Quogue, Long Island.

ONLY ONE-HALF CASH.—FARM AND Country Residence combined. One of the finest little Dairy and Grain Farms on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and in a section of country unsurpassed in the State, for sale at a great bargain. Full particulars in yesterday's *Times* and *Tribune*. Owner is at Crook's Hotel, No. 94 Chambers-st.

WATER FRONT FOR FACTORIES, LUMBER-YARDS, STORE-HOUSES, &C., FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Blocks of ground on Newtown Creek, near East River, and on the East River, adjoining Brooklyn and Long Island City. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT, FURNISHED.—One of the most desirable residences in Flushing, about four acres, with stables; house with all the modern improvements. Five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of R. G. TOWNSEND, No. 4 Mason-st., Room No. 4.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 15 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLAGDEN & SMITH, 256 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cross-sts.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, containing seven rooms; gas in house; barn nearly new; 2 1/2 acres of land; choice of fruit and shade trees. For further information, apply to J. S. K., Box 4,079 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, additional near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit this period. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at Weed Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post office Box No. 235, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO farms near White Plains, Westchester County, of about eighty acres each, with good buildings and improvements. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,265 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS.—On Fordham Heights, near residence of Gustav Schwab, Esq., and Lewis Gilliams, Esq., a handsome furnished house, with about 10 acres of land, containing six bedrooms, with piazza, dining-room, library, &c.

The house is supplied with water by a ram, heated by furnace, and is in perfect order.

Good stable and grounds. Rent $100 per month. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 109 Broadway, corner Pine.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ON 156th-st., near Avenue St. Nicholas, a large frame dwelling of sixteen rooms; gas and Croton water arrangements throughout; convenient to stores, markets, schools and churches; hourly communication with City; rent only $600. GODDARD, No. 4 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 164th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant and comfortable residence, with a small rent paid. Apply at No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit-trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed. Only thirty minutes' ride of Wall-st. C. O. HENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st., or HAMILTON & CO., No. 82 Front-st.

TO RENT, IN POUGHKEEPSIE, for six months from November, a double brick house, fully furnished, having all modern improvements. Apply to W. & J. M. CARPENDER, No. 41 Broadway, or to FRANCIS E. STEVENS, on the premises.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 103 West 36th-st., in splendid order, being just painted and frescoed throughout; neighborhood unquestionable. Apply on premises, or to H. S. EWSON, No. 414 Lexington-av.

TWO FIRST-CLASS STONE HIGH-stoop four-story houses to rent, unfurnished; one in 45th-st., near 6th-av., with 21 feet front, for a term of years; both have been painted and frescoed throughout.

HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

TO LET—ON BREAKMAN HILL, CORNER 51st-st., on the Terrace, the fine four-story brown-stone house, with carpets and gas-fixtures; beautiful view of the Hudson River. Will lease to good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER of 59th-st.—Desirable full-sized dwelling to rent, fully furnished. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

AT YONKERS, FURNISHED HOUSE with twelve rooms, gas, &c., near the depot; less than half price only $70 per month. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO RENT—3RD-ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS-AV. elegant house with all modern improvements, private stables, grounds handsomely laid out, hot-house, &c.; rent, $7,500. DYE & CURTIS, No. 859 6th-av.

FRENCH FLATS FOR SMALL FIRST-Rent—Flats on 2d floor of Nos. 142 and 144 East 14th-st., with every possible convenience; only two left; very central and desirable. Apply to the janitor.

$115 PER MONTH FOR A HAND-somely and fully furnished cottage-house, in a good location, near Broadway. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 22d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—SECOND STORY IN COTTAGE No. 230 West 56th-st., fronting Central Park.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A STORE AND UPPER PART OF house, separately or together, for business or private. No. 1 Waverley-place, two doors from Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY FULL-SIZED house, handsomely furnished, suitable for first-class boarding-house, in a good location, between 15th and 20th sts., and 6th and 4th avs.; rent not over $700 per month. Parties having the same will find a good tenant by addressing A. B. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE, with board, in a private family; location between 30th and 40th sts., not east of Lexington-av. Address, stating terms, B. Y. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A FIRST-class furnished house, in 5th-av., (corner preferred,) seven to 8 feet between 8th-st. and Park-av.; side street near would do.

HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR A CASH customer, a good house in a first-class locality; price to be not over $30,000.

LOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

JOHNSON & MILLER WILL POSITIVELY sell, at auction, without or reservation whatsoever, at 12 1/2 o'clock P. M.,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28,

on the premises at

RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,

200 SUPERB LOTS,

within three minutes' walk of the finest depot on Long Island.

Location seven miles from Williamsburg. Superior railroad facilities. Time to Bushwick-av., 20 minutes. Commutation less than eight cents per trip.

Gratuitous unrivalled band.

Free excursion tickets will leave foot of South Eighth-st., Williamsburg, at 11 A. M.

Lunch par excellence. Weeks, caterer.

Terms of sale eminently liberal. Free tickets and maps at auctioneer's office, No. 38 Nassau-st., New-York; or, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 210 WEST 47TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Abijah Morgan, deceased, &c.

WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—The four-story English basement, brick house and lot, situate on the south side of West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 210. House about 50 feet deep; lot 14.11x92.9.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 28th day of September next, at 12 1/2 P. M., I will sell at public auction, through A. H. MULLER, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, for the benefit of my concern, the following interests hypothecated by William Woodman to Courtland Palmer, viz:

First, all the right, title and interest of William Woodman, and Richard Remington, which they or either of them ever had, in one-sixteenth part of a tract of coal land, containing 320 acres, more or less, in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and in any and all documents and deeds of trust made by George Folsom to the said Richard Remington in regard to the same.

C. PALMER,
By WM. P. LEE, Attorney.

Dated New-York, Aug. 17, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

MME. GALOUPEAU,

LATE MATHILDE & CO.,

No. 58 East 10th-st., near Broadway,

will open her importation of

PARIS MILLINERY

for the Fall season

on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—THOMAS NOLAN, Plaintiff, against JOHN STEBBINS, MARGARET STEBBINS, JOSEPHINE STEBBINS, JOHN INGRAM, RICHARD JOHNSON and WILLIAM A. BAILEY, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the said defendants above named and mentioned: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, in the town of Southfield, in said county, on the 18th day of August, 1871, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 19, 1871.

A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

au23 law1w*w

DRY GOODS.

Extraordinary Bargains.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER THIS DAY

500 DOZENS

LADIES' PURE LINEN CAMBRIC

Pocket Handkerchiefs

At one-third less than former prices, viz.:

Double Hem-stitched, with fancy cords, $3 per dozen.

Treble Hem-stitched, with fancy cords, $3 50 per dozen.

Hem-stitched, with Ingrain Red Borders, $2.

Three, four and five rows of Hem-stitch, with fancy Borders, $3 and $3 50.

MISSES' CLEAR LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS,

Richly embroidered with tucks, 75c. each.

French clear lawn handkerchiefs, with black hems, borders and tucks, $6 per dozen.

With a large variety of

LADIES' AND MISSES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,

at correspondingly low prices.

By advices just received from Europe, all linen goods have largely advanced.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will (on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27,)

make a magnificent display of

LADIES' READY-MADE VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN

Dresses and Walking Suits,

LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES,
MORNING WRAPPERS,
ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED CORSET-COVERS,
TUCKED, FLOUNCED AND EMBROIDERED UNDER-GARMENTS,
CHILDREN'S DRESSES RICHLY EMBROIDERED,
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BLOUSES, UNDER-CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.

Very handsome, magnificent
BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX.

LADIES' PARIS-MADE BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,

Imported expressly for their retail sales, forming the largest and richest assortment ever offered in this City

AT PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CLOAKS, SACQUES & SHAWLS.

Now open, the greatest variety of CLOAKS and SACQUES ever imported in this City, consisting of

Embroidered CASHMERE SACQUES.
SILK VELVET EMBROIDERED SACQUES.
BEAVER CLOTH, trimmed with fur.
POLISH JACKETS, very stylish.
SEAL-SKIN JACKETS, half and full flowing sleeves.
SEAL SKIN, trimmed with Otter.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, half and full flowing sleeves.
ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, trimmed with Ermine, and an endless variety of Fancy Cloth, Berlin Wool and Armure Cloth Sacques, which will be offered at popular prices.

ALSO,

New Fall Styles of SHAWLS, in all colors.

ALSO,

The NEW ROMAN SILK SHAWL, a great novelty.

LORD & TAYLOR

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

TO MILLINERS AND STORE-KEEPERS.

OUR NEW

JOBBING ROOMS

ARE NOW OPEN.

FULL LINES OF GROS GRAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS.

SASH RIBBONS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS AND VELVETS.

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

SILK CORDE, GRO DE NAPLES, SATINS.

BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS.

STRAW GOODS.

EXAMINE

FOR CASH YOU WILL FIND CHEAP MILLINERY GOODS AT

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311 1/4 GRAND-ST.,

NOS. 63, 64, 65, 66 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,

FIFTH BLOCK FROM THE BOWERY.

ENTRANCE TO THE WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, NO. 62 ALLEN-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK CITY,

DAILY,

NEW RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, AND FLOWERS, CHEAP VELVETEENS, YANKEE NOTIONS.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, NEW MEN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

STRAW GOODS—OVER 1,000 CASES OF TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS, MANY OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

EXTENSION OF OUR PREMISES COMPLETED, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT CROWDED WITH CHEAP GOODS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1/4 Grand-st., 63, 64, 65, 66 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery. Entrance to the wholesale department, No. 62 Allen-st.

GRAND OPENING

Today at

J. ROTHSCHILD'S,

No. 58 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.,

Of

PARIS MILLINERY

And

MILLINERY GOODS,

PARIS FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
Ribbons, Laces, Velvets,
Bonnet and Trimming Silks, all the new shades.
We shall also open

100 dozen of French Felt Hats,

Positively the best quality imported,

At $1 75; sold elsewhere at $2 50.

A CARD.—This will positively be the grandest Millinery opening of the season, and ladies should not fail to inspect our elegant stock of the above goods.

J. ROTHSCHILD,

No. 58 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

No. 524 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Just received most elegant shapes and styles in FRENCH CONTILLE CORSETS.

Also, R. WERLY'S VOYEZ CORSETS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED, AT MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

CHILDREN'S CORSETS, WAISTS AND SHOULDER-BRACES.

NURSING CORSETS.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, &c., &c.

FRENCH HAIR-CLOTH SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.

SKIRTS AND CORSETS TO SUIT EVERY STYLE OF FIGURE.

MAISON PINCHON.

Mme. ANTOINETTE BERNHEIM, Successor,

No. 19 BREVOORT-PLACE, (15TH-ST.,) NEAR BROADWAY,

will have her Fall and Winter opening ON TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1871.

When she will exhibit the latest Paris importations of ROBES, CONFECTIONS, WALKING SUITS, The latest novelties in HATS and BONNETS, FARNITURES, DEMI-BAL, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c., &c.

selected by Mme. PINCHON personally.

BOYS' & YOUTHS'

BOOTS AND SHOES

a specialty at

CANTRELL'S,

No. 241 4th-st., between 12th and 13th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA

NO. 229 4TH-AV., BET. 30TH AND 31ST STS.

GRAMMAR

109TH YEAR BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

SCHOOL,

Principals, { DR. B. S. HACON, A. M., LL.B.
{ J. R. CAMPBELL, A. M.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, and PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS. FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, and DRAWING. Rooms light and airy. No extra charges. Catalogues, containing full particulars, at the bookstores and school.

Boys received at any time.

CHARLIER PROTESTANT FRENCH INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

Nos. 123, 125, 130 East 24th-st.,

WILL REOPEN SEPT. 18.

College, Business, West Point, Navy School.

French, German, Spanish.

Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c. Circulars with names of 1,000 former pupils.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 680 Fifth-av.,

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 28.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

PROF. ROBERTS

Would respectfully announce to his pupils, friends, and also to principals of schools, that he is now prepared to resume tuition in DANCING and CALISTHENICS, and is ready to negotiate with institutions, academies and private families. Prof. ROBERTS has had an experience of fifteen years, and great success has attended his previous efforts; and secured for him the most prominent position in the particular branch of a finished education.

Particular attention given to young ladies, misses and masters as regards elegance of manner, which he flatters himself is the characteristic of those who have been instructed by him.

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to form classes will be attended at their residences, either in or out of the City. Prof. ROBERTS will also introduce the season figures of the German, which are entirely new and novel.

HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS GIVEN.

Prof. ROBERTS has taught dancing in our Institution with great acceptance. In his method of teaching and genuinely charming, we think he has no superior in his profession, and he will compare favorably with Mr. Charland, who for many years was THE teacher of dancing in New-York City. Parents and guardians who are seeking a suitable instructor for their children will waste in this accomplishment would do well to secure Prof. ROBERTS' valuable services. THE MISSES BUCKNALL.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1870.

N. A. LESPINASSE, Fort Washington French Institute.

A. BOURSAUD, French Institute, Irvington.

Mme. GIRAUD, French and English School, Mrs. TOWNSEND SOUDDER, No. 10 East 20th-st. Miss ROGERS, No. 2 East 20th-st.

RESIDENCE, 107TH-AV. AND 130TH-ST., Manhattanville, New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 38th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and E. HUNTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and refinements of home.

Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. JOHN V. N. BLEECKER

will open a

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English Branches.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Scholastic exercises will be resumed in this institution, for the 118th year, on MONDAY, Oct. 2.

Candidates for admission to present themselves at the College, East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Sept. 29, at 9 1/2 A. M.

Candidates conditioned in June, and students of the classes who have conditions to fulfill, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at the same hour. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MISS CONSTOCK'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,

No. 25 WEST 37TH-ST.,

Opposite Reservoir Park.

Fall Term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

For circulars address as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

NOS. 128, 130 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 12. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 27 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. LEVERETT

Will re-open her SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 25, inst., at her residence, No. 25 WEST 18TH-ST. SPECIAL CLASSES will be organized for those who desire tuition during a portion of the day.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

CHARLES G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of

SCHIEMEL, No. 701 Broadway.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN

will open at NO. 56 MADISON-AV., New-York,

on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above

WOODBURN,

A Family and Classical School for young boys, Asylum-av., Hartford, Conn., Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twenty. The Winter terms begin on Nov. 1.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 18 East 49th-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Washington-square, for boys, for college or college; the thirty-fifth year opens Sept. 18. Circulars containing testimonials from Emeritus Chancellor Ferris, and Chancellor Crosby and Faculty of New-York University, and from 3 Presidents of Union and 1 Faculty of Rutgers College, may be obtained at Howe & Ferry's, No. 76 Nassau-st.; Bacon & Karr's, No. 1 Winthrop-place, and at Thomson Bros., No. 1,107 Broadway. M. W. HOBBY, } Principals.
G. CHASE, }

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercises.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1848. Opens Sept. 13, 1871. Classical, English and French course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at 37 East Houston-st., or address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS S. E. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS EDMONDS' KINDERGARTEN AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for misses, will open at No. 106 East 28th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 18. Address as above.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—FOR CATALogues, apply to JAMES REDMOND, Esq., corner of Broadway and 42d-st., and to ALEX. HUDNUT, Esq., *Herald* Building.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children, moved from No. 23 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding for school year ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 16 Washington-st.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 18. Number limited. Primary department under care of Miss M. W. Leggett. Circulars at 294 East 16th-st.

MRS. S. S. NEWTON'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 18, at Nos. 270 and 272 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Long Island City.

MRS. MARY HODGERS GRIFFITH'S French and English Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 108 West 42d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN F. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, French and English School in Tremont Lyric Hall, No. 728 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS FRASER'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies and children will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871, at No. 40 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 230 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS SULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON

Grammar School,

NO. 302 MADISON-AV.,

BETWEEN 34TH AND 35TH STS.

The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9 A. M. to 2 1/2 P. M.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING-SING, N. Y.,

REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

SCHOOL OF MINES,

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy & Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] YORK AND GLASGOW [illegible] Passengers booked to [illegible] Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily [illegible] and cheaply as by any other route.

RATES OF PASSAGE: [illegible] EXTRA STEAMERS. Australia.....Wed. Sept. 20 America.....Wed. Sept. 27 Erin.....Wed. Oct. 4 Devonia.....Wed. Oct. 11 Europe.....Sat. Oct. 14 Victoria.....Wed. Oct. 18 Anchoria.....Wed. Oct. 25

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Londonderry or Derry:

First cabin, $95 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $145.

Intermediate, $45; steerage, $30.

Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts for any amount payable on demand in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Nos. 7 and 9 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

6,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, for Liverpool, on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Oct. 14, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

From the Company's Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City, [illegible] (the [illegible] are [illegible] provided, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms amidship, position where least motion is felt. Experienced and steward on each steamer accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can purchase tickets here at low rates. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Sept. 20 | Scotia, Saturday, Sept. 30
Russia, Wednesday, Oct. 4 | Tripoli, Saturday, Oct. 7
Java, Wednesday, Oct. 11 | Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 14
Cuba, Wednesday, Oct. 18 | Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 21
China, Wednesday, Oct. 25 | Russia, Saturday, Oct. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE:

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

For Boston and Halifax, [illegible] By other Wednesday ships, Cabin.....$130, gold. Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.....$70, gold. Second cabin.....$60, gold.
Return tickets, cabin.....$220 and $200, gold.
Second cabin.....$120, gold.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$100, gold.
Steerage.....$60, currency.
Return tickets.....$100, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown good for passage at [illegible] ports.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 21, 12 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To Cork.....$70 | To Cork.....$30
To Paris.....$90 | To Paris.....$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Drafts for sums to suit purchasers issued by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 45 North River.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Thursday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, CROZAN, Saturday, Sept. 30, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Oct. 7, at 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

VIRGINIA, WEBSTER, Thursday, Sept. 28, at 2 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $85; Intermediate, $50; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, BURNOUF.....Saturday, Oct. 7
PEREIRE.....DOBE.....Saturday, Oct. 14
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Nov. 4
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Nov. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$125 | Second Cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry cattle or passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the discomforts of English railway and the indignities of crossing the Channel besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN),

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first-class powerful ironsheathed screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46, NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

ERIN, Capt. FORSTER.....Sept. 27, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Oct. 4, at 9½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. RAMSEY.....Oct. 11, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 18, at 9½ A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Oct. 25.
COLORADO, Capt. C. W. THOMAS.....Oct. 25, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....Nov. 1, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Return tickets (Office No. 29 Broadway), $90, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 29 Wall-st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and goods.

The first-class iron steam-ship

HUMBOLDT, Capt. F. BABANNOW,

will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 30, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. P. DREIER, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7.

Cabin passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed by the agents of the line.

For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & DAMKEHLBERG & CO.,
Office No. 46 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, TUESDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. PETERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 8 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Oct. 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, HUNTER & CO., Agents,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

Through bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R.
No. 67 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. VAN BRUNT.....Sept. 28
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON.....Oct. 5
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS.....Oct. 12

For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DERCKE, President,
No. 2 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Company. Sailing from Pier No. 4, N. R., foot of Morris-st., at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

ST. MARK'S, Capt. [illegible] (Havana only.) Thursday, Oct. 5
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. [illegible] Saturday, Oct. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only.) Thursday, Oct. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, Deakon.....Saturday, Nov. 4

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the annoyance of search and trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage, securing the best accommodations, &c., &c. Besides the traveler is kept from imposition and an enemy of annoyance, to many they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent couriers, servants, couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue Caumartin, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

Passport—United States Passport, the necessary evidence to travelers, issued by J. S. SONES, Passport Agent, No. 21 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

KINGSTON, JAMAICA; SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave [illegible] and 20th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 20—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 47 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible], touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 19.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Sept. 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEBB.....Oct. 20
SUSQUEHANNA, Capt. L. L. TURLETON.....Nov. 20
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. E. SLOCUM.....Dec. 20

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, touching. For arrangements of freight or passage, apply to

W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 8 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Steamer [illegible] Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

J. D. DEMOCK, President,
No. 8 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—THE HAMBURG AMERICAN Packet Company's steam ship SAXONIA, Capt. WIEBKE, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock.

For freight apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds

OF THE

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered as maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, (without coupons), in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payments of interest, and full PROTECTION against fraud, will, it is believed, COMMEND IT FAVORABLY to capitalists, commercial men and all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 18, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of its common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of Ohio, passed March 25, 1869, at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, and to the sum of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par on the same day respectively.

Notice of the calls for installments payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said remittee will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1871.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender of the certificates of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of calls will be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be properly entered.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

$600,000

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY

7 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal due January, 1885, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are secured by mortgage in pursuance of a deed executed on the 1st of January, 1869, in which Henry Walter and James M. Calder are named trustees, being the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are part of an issue made in conversion of sterling bonds amounting to £619,500 sterling, being the equivalent in United States currency to about $3,100,000, and less than $18,000 per mile, the length of railway being 345 miles.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,018,000, covering expenses and renewals, $818,000 or, showing a profit of $582,944 71, or $38,544 71 in excess of its annual interest of 7 per cent, on $4,100,000 First Mortgage Bonds.

The Railroad thus pledged is one of the earliest built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete repair. We recommend to investors its Mortgage Bonds, with the assurance of their being a first class security.

The above described bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned at 97½ and interest.

JAMES LORE, KING & CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st., and No. 59 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Drafts and Bills on

MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

TO INVESTORS.

HOWES & MACY,

No. 30 Wall-st.,

have for sale some very choice securities for investment, Railroad Bonds guaranteed, City Bonds indorsed, &c. Particulars furnished on application at our office.

OFFICE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET RAILROAD, 2D-AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Railroad are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 30, inst., to Oct. 12, next, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ASPINWALL OIL TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Aspinwall Oil Trust Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. S. PURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUTCHERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 180 FRANKLIN-SQUARE,
New-York, Sept. 26, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of the Company will be held on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY cautioned not to pay the payment is stopped at Codet & Allesuns' acceptance of $5, Mr. Green & Son's Draft, dated July 28, 1871, at 90 days, for $3,192 43-100, which was stolen from the safe of Harris Manufacturing Company, their date, and all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

HENRY HOWARD, Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 20, 1871.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON CITY [illegible] estate in sums to suit; $30,000 in one or more sums on [illegible] Brooklyn property in Westchester County.

TAYLOR & HAINES, No. 18 Pine-st.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND [illegible] Brooklyn or lower parts of Westchester County. First and second mortgages [illegible]

M. & J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 2 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE

A Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage, Convertible, 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY

OF ILLINOIS.

First Mortgage Bonds - - - $1,500,000
Capital Stock - - - - - - - 2,000,000

This is a COMPLETED Road 91 miles in length, connecting the important Cities of Peoria on the Illinois River, and Rock Island, Moline and Davenport, on the Mississippi. Davenport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a railway bridge. The last rail of this road was laid July 7, 1871, and the line is now open and being operated with a success exceeding all anticipation. In order to place upon the road the large equipment necessary for the business offered, and to construct depots, car and engine-houses, machine-shops, &c., equal to any of the best old roads in the country, as is now required of this, the Company offer, through the undersigned, $1,500,000 convertible first mortgage gold bonds, which cover the entire property of the Company, and is less than $17,000 per mile. PRESENT PRICE, 90, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY. Principal and interest payable in coin at New-York or London, free of tax.

This road, opened for the immense local as well as through traffic, now offered, will prove one of the most profitable in the West, traversing as it does a section of country unsurpassed in fertility of soil and agricultural resources, already thickly populated and in a high state of cultivation. This is self-evident from the fact that every section of the road passes through cultivated fields and many flourishing towns and villages, with a large city and navigable river at each end. Railroads in the West have been heretofore constructed through unsettled and uncultivated regions of the country, consequently have had but little local traffic to depend upon for several years after construction. But the Peoria and Rock Island Railway is a first class COMPLETED road, with NO PARALLEL or COMPETING LINE, and RUNS THROUGH ONE OF THE RICHEST AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING AND MOST POPULOUS DISTRICTS IN THE WEST. Thus it is certain that the local business is already more than enough to sustain the road, while the through traffic is antimated, as its connections are numerous, which can be seen by a glance at the map.

This road is a grand central link, to which many of the principal lines centralize and diverge to all parts of the continent.

We invite the attention of investors to this loan. Being familiar with the wealth and resources of the country along the line of this railway and A MEMBER OF OUR FIRM HAVING MADE A CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF THE ROAD AND ITS PROPERTY, WE CAN WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE RECOMMEND THE BONDS AS A PRIME SECURITY, reliable and safe in every particular.

All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates, and bonds delivered to all parts of the country, free of express charges.

Maps, circulars, &c., with full particulars relating to the road, furnished on application by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. O. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Auctioneer,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY; OR

SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for over nineteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards, and at private sale.

Insurance Stocks and Scrips, Bank, City Railroad, Gas-light, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Manufacturing Stocks and Bonds, City, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, including Southern and Western Securities, largely dealt in for many years.

First-class Investment securities, paying from 10 to 50 per cent. for trust and other funds, always on hand for sale at the lowest rates.

Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty.

Interest allowed on Deposits subject to Drafts payable at sight. Commercial Paper and Loans negotiated.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

To the negotiation of

CITY, TOWNSHIP, COUNTY, STATE, RAILROAD, AND OTHER INCORPORATED LOANS,

Having facilities for their disposal unsurpassed in the United States.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

FOR SALE,

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.

(now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company.)

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by

Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Bond and Mortgage, in New-York, Brooklyn and Westchester County.

HAYES & CHAMBERLAIN, No. 31 Cedar-st.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Bondholders and Stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of three Directors, (to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service,) and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 33 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, Oct. 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of October. By order.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Also other sale and desirable securities. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

MOBILE & MONTGOMERY

RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings well established for several years, at MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, OUTWEALLING EXPENSES AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 182 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $20,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK and lies between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, the immediate completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 90 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 33 WILLIAM-ST.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE

HOUSE OF MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Sept. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars on each share of full stock, and One Dollar and Fifty Cents on each share of scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, the 2d day of October next. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d of September to the 2d of October, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of United States Government Tax, has been declared, payable on the 23d day of October next to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be close on the afternoon of the 9th October, and be opened on the morning of the 24th October.

F. R. TOWS, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE OCTOBER 1, 1871, upon the bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on and after Oct. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

NILES G. PARKER,
State Treasurer.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1871.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, will be paid *in gold* on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.

AMOS TENNEY, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, SEPT. 23, 1871. The usual QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the second day of October next.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Railway Bonds, due Oct. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after date on presentation at the banking-house of Tucker Bros., No. 14 Nassau-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin First Mortgage Bonds, due Oct. 1, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date.

No. 33 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Sept. 23, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE OCT. 1, PROXIMO, on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Oct. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONOKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

Open EVERY DAY from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum commences on the FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH, instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to the depositor.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS interest (Four per Cent.) allowed on DAILY BALANCES. Checks in this department pass through the Clearing-house.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued bearing interest until surrendered—a convenient form of deposit for persons traveling.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3. Also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

$1 will commence an account.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 Bible-House, New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

Interest commences Oct. 1, on deposits made on or before that day, and is payable in January.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited now draws interest Oct. 1.

N. B.—Drafts on London and Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward.

WM. M. GILES, President.

ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, and New-Bowery, New-York.

Open daily, Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will receive interest as from that date.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States,

NO. 180 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July. Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January. Send for circular.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 286 and 288 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $3,000.

ASSETS, $2,574,536 40.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $2,270,167 01. Surplus, $201,823 26.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be Received at this office until 12 M. THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1871, for furnishing materials for the new pier at Oswego, viz.: About (1,100,000) one million one hundred thousand feet of hemlock timber; (300,000) three hundred and thirty thousand feet of Canada white pine; (4,000) four thousand tressels, and (100,000) one hundred thousand pounds of iron will be required. The timber will be mostly in sticks, thirty-five (35) feet long by twelve (12) inches square, and must be sawed. Separate proposals will be received for each class of materials. Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office. Contracts and bonds as usual. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

FALL RIVER WATER-WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners, in Fall River, until 12 o'clock FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 1871, for the construction of a road and the excavation of a trench for the Forest Mains. The work consists of about 18,000 cubic yards of earth excavation, 4,000 cubic yards of rock excavation, and a small amount of culvert masonry. Specifications may be obtained at the office on and after FRIDAY, Sept.

MOVING ON MACGREGOR.

Meeting of the Committee—Affidavits Being Drawn—Hankin Preparing a Complaint and Petition—The Mass-Meeting on Thursday.

The movement of the uptown builders, architects, and house-owners is forming an association to defend their interests from the persecutions of Superintendent MACGREGOR and his colleagues, has not been without results. The Committee of twenty-five gentlemen, appointed at the first general meeting, which took place last week, met yesterday evening in the office of Col. MARSHALL, the Secretary of the Association, pursuant to adjournment. All were present, and at 8 o'clock punctually Mr. TOSTEVIN assumed the chair and called the members to order. The Secretary then read a circular which had been printed for distribution at the mass-meeting. It stated that this meeting would be held on Thursday evening, Sept. 28, at 8 o'clock, at Tontonia Hall, Third-avenue and Fifteenth-street; also, that the services of JOHN B. HASKIN had been secured as counsel to the Association, and action was being taken. It requested all persons who had paid money either to MACGREGOR or to any one in the Department, or to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY, lawyer, No. 49 Pine-street, to give their names to any member of the Committee. This circular was unanimously approved, and the printing of it was formally sanctioned.

Mr. TOSTEVIN, the Chairman, remarked that the first thing necessary was the collection of affidavits.

Mr. SIMON STANLEY at once came forward, and said that he would make affidavit that he had paid $150 to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY for a permit to erect a five-story tenement-house, and held his receipt for that amount and MACGREGOR'S permit to build contrary to the Building law.

Col. MARSHALL, the Secretary, added that he had paid the same amount for the same purpose to the same man.

Mr. HENRY J. BURCHELL said that he had not paid anything for two years, and the reason was plain. He had actually been driven out of the business, and had not erected a tenement-house during that time. Previously they had dragged on at least upward of $2,000 at various times. When he prepared his affidavit he would give all the necessary details, but before he did that he would have to consult his books.

Mr. A. D. BIRDSALL said that he had paid $600 to Mr. MURRAY within the last three weeks.

Mr. NICHOLAS HAAS added that he had paid altogether nearly $4,000, all to Mr. ROBERT MURRAY.

Mr. A. JUCH had paid over $1,000 to the same gentleman, part of it through the directions of Mr. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. TOSTEVIN, the Chairman, here remarked that as the Secretary was a notary, perhaps it might be as well to make out some of these affidavits now.

Mr. NATHANIEL BURCHELL rose to say that a little system about collecting these affidavits would be advisable. It would save considerable expense if a subcommittee were appointed to deal with such matters, and to give Mr. HASKIN the counsel, such assistance as they could. He therefore moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That JAMES M. MACGREGOR, the Superintendent of the Building Department, has through the public Press challenged and invited investigation of the charges of fraud and corruption preferred against the said Department, together with the subordinates and officers of his Department; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Peter TOSTEVIN, No. 703 Sixth-street; John J. Burnell, No. 151 East Fifty-seventh-street; Nathaniel Lord Burchell, Fifty-third-street, between Fifth and Madison-avenues; Edward Clark, Manufacturer and Builders' Bank; Henry J. Birdsall, No. 205 Lexington-avenue; Charles Birdsall, No. 205 Lexington-avenue; Henry Birdsall, No. 205 Lexington-avenue; Henry Birdsall, No. 205 Lexington-avenue; Henry